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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	Case No. 23-10063-shl
4	x
5	In the Matter of:
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7	GENESIS GLOBAL HOLDCO, LLC,
8	
9	Debtor.
10	x
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12	United States Bankruptcy Court
13	300 Quarropas Street, Room 248
14	White Plains, NY 10601
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16	September 18, 2023
17	10:09 AM
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21	BEFORE:
22	HON SEAN H. LANE
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
24	
25	ECRO: ALIANNA PERSAUD

	Page 2
1	HEARING re Doc. #701 Notice Of Agenda
2	
3	HEARING re EVIDENTIARY HEARING RE: Doc. #603 (FTX
4	Settlement) Motion To Approve Compromise / Genesis Debtors
5	Motion Pursuant To Federal Rule Of Bankruptcy Procedure
6	9019(a) For Entry Of An Order Approving Settlement Agreement
7	With FTX Debtors
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25	Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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Page 6 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Good morning to you all. We are here -- well, I know we have some folks on Zoom as well. We're 3 here this morning for Genesis Global Holdco, LLC, a hearing 4 5 on the debtors' motion seeking of authority under Rule 9019 6 for a settlement. And we'll start, as we always do, with 7 appearances. This time it's in-person because it's an 8 evidentiary hearing. So we'll start with the debtors. 9 MR. BAREFOOT: Good morning, Your Honor. Luke 10 Barefoot and Andrew Weaver, for the debtors-in-possession. 11 THE COURT: All right. Good morning. And on behalf of the official committee? 12 13 MR. SHORE: Good morning, Your Honor. Chris Shore 14 and Colin West, from White & Case. 15 THE COURT: All right, and on behalf of the ad hoc 16 group? 17 MR. SAZANT: Good morning, Your Honor. Jordan 18 Sazant, joined by Peter Doyle and William Dawson, of 19 Proskauer Rose, on behalf of the ad hoc group. 20 THE COURT: All right. Good morning. Any other 21 appearances for this morning? 22 MR. GLUECKSTEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: Just to be on the safe side, I'd make 23 24 your way to a microphone. Any microphone. 25 MR. GLUECKSTEIN: Good morning, Your Honor.

Page 7 1 Glueckstein and Benjamin Beller, Sullivan & Cromwell, for 2 the FTX (indiscernible) --3 THE COURT: All right. Good morning. Anyone else? Sorry. I always think of this as like a baseball 4 5 There's seating one way and seating at a right 6 angle, which is a bit awkward. I did in a prior life try a 7 jury trial in this courtroom. So I always think of you all. 8 I'll always forever think of you on that side as the juror. 9 As jurors. So go ahead, Mr. Zipes. 10 MR. ZIPES: Greg Zipes, with the U.S. trustee's 11 office. I don't expect to speak today, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. Happy to have you here. 13 Anyone else? 14 MR. FRELINGHUYSEN: Good morning, Your Honor. 15 Anson Frelinghuysen, with Hughes Hubbard & Reed, for the 16 Gemini Trust Company. 17 THE COURT: All right. Good morning. MR. AULET: Good morning, Your Honor. Kenneth 18 19 Aulet, of Brown Rudnick, for the (indiscernible) --20 THE COURT: Good morning. All right. So with 21 that, I think I'd gotten an inquiry from someone about being 22 able to do some things on Zoom for today's hearing. As you all no doubt know, the administrative office has issued new 23 quidance with the end of the COVID emergency, which sounds 24 25 fatally like a Stephen King novel appellation. But in any

event, we're all trying to figure out the appropriate way to handle things going forward. And we'll obviously get that information out to folks who appear at our court regularly as soon as we can. But what's pretty clear is that things that are evidentiary are the most important things to return back to court. For lots of reasons that we all know and understand, it's the best way to conduct proceedings.

So with that, we are here for an evidentiary hearing on the Rule 9019. It's the debtors' motion. I know we have a preliminary matter dealing with some discovery and privilege issues, but I'll turn it over to debtors' counsel to sort of set the stage for how to proceed this morning.

MR. BAREFOOT: Good morning, Your Honor. Again for the record, Luke Barefoot, from Cleary Gottlieb, for the Genesis debtors. Your Honor, we are here this morning on the evidentiary hearing for approval of the debtors' motion under Rule 9019 of the settlement agreement with the FTX debtors, which was originally filed at Docket Item 603.

The parties have agreed to dispense with the need for opening statements given the limited evidentiary issues and the single witness that we have. As you mentioned, we do have a preliminary matter. If Your Honor would like any further arguments or statements from counsel in support of their respective positions, we'd be happy to do that. But we believe that with the briefing that Your Honor received

over the weekend, that issue is fully submitted and so we would, subject to Your Honor's views, be prepared to hear Your Honor's ruling on the evidentiary issue, proceed directly to Mr. Islim's testimony and any cross and redirect and then proceed to argument.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. I did receive and review all of the documents relating to the privilege issue that was teed up in the ad hoc group of Genesis lenders' memorandum concerning debtors' improperly withheld documents at Docket 709. The debtors filed a response to that and then the committee filed a joinder at Docket 713. I confess I don't have the debtors' response in terms of the docket number, but it's on there.

And so based on what I've read and what we discussed the other day, it's a pretty straightforward issue and I don't need any party to provide additional argument.

But it's the ad hoc group's motion, so I'll hear from you, but if there's going to be additional argument, it's going to be really short.

MR. DOYLE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You grabbing a binder leads me to believe you may have a different view about how long we're going to chat about this.

MR. DOYLE: I will be brief, Your Honor. Peter

Doyle, of Proskauer, for the ad hoc committee. Your Honor,

we submitted three decisions to the court. The debtor submitted approximately ten. The only decision addressing the claim for common interest between -- and holding the claim of common interest between the debtor is the In re Quigley decision. That was 2009, Chief Judge Bernstein and It found there was no common interest. The rest of the In re Quigley decision, debtors argue too much in arguing that it is sufficient to both be aligned in trying to grow the estate, obviously differences in strategy, differences which evolved and --

THE COURT: But what's the alternative? Right?

So as is often the case, you look at the legal tests

involved and the niceties and start thinking about how they

apply in the real world. And it can be a little confusing

to do sometimes by just looking at the situation here.

So a debtor is supposed to get buy-in from the UCC whenever possible, right? That's one of the things. Again, it's Chapter 11 is run for the benefit of all stakeholders. A committee exists to give statutorily authorized essentially opinions to the estate. And so if the debtor wants to share and convince the committee of the righteousness of the course of action, how is it supposed to do it if it can't be candid?

MR. DOYLE: It can certainly advocate, Your Honor and the practical reality --

THE COURT: Well right, but under your rule, they'd have to advocate to the committee like they advocate to somebody on the street, in formal pleadings and nothing else, no candid conversations because all of those things, by sharing them with the committee, it's gone.

MR. DOYLE: No. As to a certain point, clearly, they could have -- the debtors and anyone else could have a common interest. The court struggles with this all the time. That's why many courts require that joint defense agreements have to be in writing because there's a point in time where you are antagonistic and a point in time where --

THE COURT: But the rule doesn't require it.

Right? And the rule doesn't require it for a reason, right?

To have flexibility in circumstances like this, particularly where it's not lost on anyone where the debtors and the UCC stood on some of these issues.

But I understand. You're citing to Quigley. I read Quigley, as I read all the decisions that were provided to me, which prevented me from watching the first half of the Giant game, which was the half to miss. So I -- it's fine. But again, I'm having a problem with your rule, your proposed rule wreaking havoc in Chapter 11 cases in terms of working between the debtor and a committee.

MR. DOYLE: Your Honor, our rule is -- we believe, we propose that our rule is the current rule, is the actual

Page 12 rule. It's the rule from Quigley and it's how this is supposed to be done by debtors. And what debtors have done here in arguing that anyone who wants to grow the estate has a common interest is far too broad. I don't -- well, I don't think it's THE COURT: articulated quite that broadly, but I see your point. Anything else, counsel? MR. DOYLE: We rest on Quigley, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right, thank you. Anything else very briefly from any other party? MR. WEAVER: Your Honor, Andrew Weaver, on behalf of the debtors. We would rest on our papers, Your Honor. I think the facts and circumstances that are before you is what's relevant and any decision you make would be tied to those facts and circumstances and we (indiscernible) --THE COURT: All right. MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you very much. All right. With that, before the court is the ad hoc group of Genesis lenders' request as memorialized in their memorandum at Docket 709 concerning what they characterize as debtors' improperly withheld documents. As I said before, there's a debtors' response and there's a committee joinder. And just to briefly set the stage here, the debtors have asked the court to approve a proposed

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settlement between debtors in these Chapter 11 cases and FTX Trading, which has its own bankruptcy in Delaware, In re FTX Trading Limited, Case Number 22-11068. The ad hoc group has objected to the settlement motion and propounded discovery requests in an effort to gain additional information about the debtors' analysis of the strength and weaknesses of their respective claims that are at issue in the proposed settlement.

And based on the parties' papers, it appears that everyone agrees that the debtors have refused to produce some 77 documents that are responsive to the ad hoc group's discovery request, although I think the committee notes that number is actually smaller than that given the multiple iterations of documents, as is often the case as the emails fly fast and furious. But each of the withheld communications and documents were exchanged between counsel of the debtors and counsel for the UCC. And debtor has asserted the documents are protected by the work product privilege and also the common interest privilege.

So the debtors asserted their position and then in addition, the committee has in its joinder states it's reviewed all 77 documents and that all portions of the relevant communications that were authored by committee's council in response to the debtors' request, in their view, are in fact protected from discovery by the attorney work

product doctrine. And the committee adopts the debtors'
assertion of attorney work product with respect to the
portions of communications authored by committee's counsel.
And therefore the committee fully joins in the arguments
made by the debtors in their response.

So with that, I will turn to the standard here and I think that's the one thing that everybody agrees upon. So we'll start with the work product doctrine and that's intended to preserve a zone of privacy in which a lawyer can prepare and develop legal theories and strategy, quote, "with an eye towards litigation, free from unnecessary intrusion by adversaries." And the most common case cited for that is Hickman v. Taylor, 329 US 495, 510-11, a case from 1947 that is quoted and quoted and requoted in cases, including all the cases that are provided by the parties.

So it's well established that the party asserting work product privilege protection bears the burden of establishing its applicability to the case at hand. There's a Second Circuit case for that, In re Grand Jury Subpoenas Dated March 19, 2002 and August 2, 2002. The case is at 318 F.3d 379, 384 (2d Cir. 2003), which collects cases.

There are three conditions that must be met to
earn work product protection. The materials must be, one, a
document or tangible thing; two, prepared in anticipation
for litigation; and three, prepared buy or for a party or

his or her representative.

So there are other applicable standards here as well. And the other one here is the common interest doctrine. And as the ad hoc group submission explains, common interest doctrine serves an exception to the general rule that voluntary disclosure of confidential privileged material to a third party waives any applicable privilege, including materials protected by the work product doctrine. See In re Hypnotic Taxi LLC, 543 BR 365, at 314 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y 2017).

The common interest doctrine, as explained in the ad hoc's papers, only applies to party to whom the protected information was disclosed, one, shares a common legal interest and, two, the sharing of the privileged information was intended to be in furtherance of the common legal interest shared by them.

I will note that the ad hoc's pleadings leave out a part of the test, which is that the holder of the work product privilege waives it only if voluntary disclosing it is done in such a manner as likely to be revealed to the adversary. See In re SN Phelps and Company v. Circle K Corp., 199 BR 92, at 100 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1996).

So turning to this case, it seems that the withheld documents here appear to be classic examples of work product materials; that is, documents containing the

mental impressions, opinions and legal assessments of counsel for the debtor and debtors' and the creditors committee. Indeed, the ad hoc doesn't really appear to seriously challenge this fact, although they say that it's not established based on the information provided in the privilege log. Certainly if there's a dispute, the court is happy to review a document or two in camera, but frankly, that seems unnecessary given the description of the documents and the representation of counsel.

So given what I've been presented with, I'm content in finding that these are work product information, protected information that's at issue here.

So with that, I will then turn to waiver and common interest privilege. So in these circumstances, the ad hoc group contends that the debtor waived any privilege here by sharing the information with the committee and contends that that sharing of information is not covered by the common interest privilege because, in the ad hoc group's view, there could be no common interest privilege until September 5th when the UCC filed its reservation of rights as to the settlement.

The court disagrees. The debtors and the committee clearly share a common interest here observing and maximizing the value of these estates, but more specifically in evaluating the potential settlement with the FTX debtors

in order to reach a value maximizing resolution of the FTX debtors' significant claims that are again a resolution that's in furtherance of the value maximizing goal.

And so there are cases that support such a notion. See for example, In re Maxus Energy Corporation, 617 BR 806, 824 (Bankr. D. Del. 2020), a case applying the common interest doctrine to communications between debtors and the creditors committee when their joint goal was achieving a consensual plan of reorganization between the debtors and UCC. After all, that plan is a value maximizing exercise.

See also the In re Quigley case, 2019 Westlaw 9034027, at * 4, (Bankr. S.D.N.Y April 24, 2009) applying a common interest document based on shared interest in confirming a plan of reorganization. See also In re Leslie Controls, 437 BR 493, at 502 (Bank. D. Del 2010), a common interest doctrine between the debtor and ad hoc group of creditors based on their common interest in maximizing the asset pool of its creditors. See also In re Tribune Corporation, 2011 Westlaw 386827, at * 3, (Bank. D. Del February 3, 2011) common interest doctrine where the debtors and noteholders have a shared interest in gaining court approval of the plan and a settlement.

So in response to the notion this is a very generalized assertion that shouldn't survive here because it's too general, I disagree. The common interest here is

confirmed by the facts and circumstances of this particular case, more particularly by the common positions taken by the debtors and the UCC as to litigation with FTX well before the Rule 1919 motion was filed that's on for today.

Indeed, the battle lines between the debtors and FTX were drawn when the FTX debtor filed their motion in this court to lift the stay seeking to litigate their claims elsewhere, namely in their own bankruptcy case for all the reasons explained in their pleadings. The debtors responded by filing their motion to estimate the FTX claims in this court. And notably, the UCC filed a joinder to the debtors' opposition to FTX's lift stay motion. And it also joined with the debtors at the June 15th hearing arguing that estimation of the FTX's claims would bring benefits to the estate. And so it's pretty clear from those activities that as to FTX, the debtors and the committee have a common interest and have acted accordingly.

And so, in reaching that conclusion, I did review my notes from the hearing on June 15th when there was argument on the estimation motion and discussion of the estimation motion. And I also went back to see the joinder and reservation of rights of the official committee of unsecured creditors to debtors' objection to the motion of FTX Trading Limited and its affiliated debtors for order to modify the automatic stay. And that's at Docket 407.

So, last but not least, the court concludes that
the work product privilege here has not been waived for
another reason. The materials were not disclosed in a
manner likely to reveal the privileged materials to the
adversary here that is FTX. And as the debtors note in
their papers, nowhere does the ad hoc group suggest that
disclosure among the debtors and the committee made it
likely that the work product at issue would be disclosed to
the adversaries in question, that is, the FTX debtors. And
that's because the committee's bylaws as well as its
fiduciary duties to all creditors, would have prevented
disclosure of their respective impressions and reactions to
the FTX debtors' claims and any settlement thereon to the
FTX debtors.
So, for all those reasons, and considering all the
facts and circumstances of this case and applicable law and
the party submissions, the court is going to deny the ad hoc
group's request to require the disclosure of the documents
in question and override the work product privilege and the
common interest privilege at issue in this case.
So with that, I think we're ready to proceed with
the hearing on the 9019 motion. Counsel?

the record, Andrew Weaver, Cleary Gottlieb Steen Hamilton,

on behalf of the debtors. Your Honor, one bit of

MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, for

Page 20 1 housekeeping before we present Mr. Islim's testimony. 2 Pursuant to Paragraph 48 of the case management order, 3 parties submitted a joint exhibit book to chambers on 4 Friday, which I believe (indiscernible) available for you. 5 THE COURT: I do have that, and it's got nine 6 tabs. Am I correct? MR. WEAVER: That is correct, Your Honor. 7 8 THE COURT: All right. 9 MR. WEAVER: For purposes of the record today, we 10 would ask to move those joint exhibits into the record 11 before Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from the other 13 side. 14 MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, William Dalsen, from 15 Proskauer, for the ad hoc group. We don't object, Your 16 Honor. We would reserve as to for the deposition 17 transcript. There were two objections we made during 18 redirect. We'd reserve as to those in case that comes up. 19 And also, I'm not sure if it was added to the binder, but 20 Mr. Islim did submit errata that should be appended to the 21 deposition transcript. 22 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 23 MR. DALSEN: Thank you. 24 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else wish to be 25 heard on this issue? All right. So let me just make it

Page 21 1 clear what my approach is to exhibits in any evidentiary 2 matter, which is I rely on the portions of the exhibits that 3 are called out by the parties as relevant for the proceeding. Nobody wants trial by ambush and the loser or 4 5 winner be able to cite things in some appeal that nobody 6 talked about at the evidentiary hearing and say, well, my 7 cousin Vinny would say that's the case cracker. 8 So I will rely on all of you to identify for me 9 the parts of the exhibits. And this is particularly true 10 for the deposition transcript, since we have the live 11 witness here that you, I think, are relevant. And that's 12 great. And I'm going to assume the deposition transcript is 13 really here just for my use and any impeachment or 14 reference. And so with that, counsel, take it away. 15 MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. At this 16 point, the debtors would call Derar Islim to the stand. 17 THE COURT: Please. 18 MR. ISLIM: Good morning. 19 THE COURT: And if you'd raise your right hand and 20 (indiscernible) swear the witness. 21 CLERK: I can do it. 22 THE COURT: Please. CLERK: Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the 23 24 testimony you're about to provide is the truth, the whole 25 truth and nothing but the truth?

Page 22 1 MR. ISLIM: (indiscernible) 2 THE COURT: All right. Please have a seat. 3 just a note, if you're ever asked about any documents, and 4 no doubt you will be given a binder, just take your time 5 finding what you need to look at, and we'll wait because 6 you're the witness. So with that, counsel? MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. 7 8 DIRECT EXAMINATION OF A. DERAR ISLIM 9 BY MR. WEAVER: 10 Just briefly, good morning, Mr. Islim. 11 Good morning to you. 12 Could you please introduce yourself to the court? 13 I'm Derar Islim. I'm the interim chief executive Α Yes. 14 officer of Genesis Global Trading. 15 THE COURT: Good morning. Do me a favor. Get as 16 close to that microphone. Maybe a little bit closer. You 17 don't have to be right on top, but just so everybody can 18 hear you. Thank you. 19 MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 BY MR. WEAVER: 21 How long have you been in that position, Mr. Islim? Q 22 For three years and four months. 23 I'm sorry. In the role of interim CEO. 24 For just about a year. 25 Thank you. Did you provide a declaration in this

Page 23 1 matter? 2 Yes, I did. 3 MR. WEAVER: Your Honor, permission to approach. THE COURT: Please. 4 5 MR. WEAVER: Your Honor, do you need to copy the 6 declaration? 7 THE COURT: If it's the one that was provided in 8 support of the motion, I have it. 9 MR. WEAVER: It is. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 BY MR. WEAVER: 12 Mr. Islim, I've just handed you the declaration of A. 13 Derar Islim in support of the Genesis debtors' motion 14 pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019(a) for 15 the entry of an order approving settlement agreement with 16 the FTX debtors. Do you see that? 17 Yes, I do. Α 18 Is this a declaration that you submitted in this 19 action? 20 Yes. 21 If you turn to the last page, Mr. Islim, is that your 22 signature? 23 Yes, it is. Is there anything in this declaration that you wish to 24 25 change?

Page 24 1 Α No. 2 MR. WEAVER: At this point, Your Honor, we would ask to move Mr. Islim's declaration into evidence as his 3 4 direct testimony for purposes of today's hearing. 5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Any 6 objection? 7 MR. DALSEN: No objection, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: All right. His declaration is 9 received as his direct testimony in this proceeding. 10 MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: And I assume at this point, you're 12 going to tender the witness for cross-examination. 13 MR. WEAVER: We will tender the witness for cross-14 examination. 15 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. And 16 with that, I believe the ad hoc group is -- it's your 17 witness. MR. DALSEN: Thank you, Your Honor. Just before 18 19 we get started, just some housekeeping. May I approach the 20 witness with a binder, please? 21 THE COURT: Sure. 22 MR. DALSEN: Thank you. And, Your Honor, may I 23 approach the bench with a binder? THE COURT: Please. 24 25 MR. WEAVER: I'm sorry. Your Honor, there appear

- to be additional exhibits here in the binder which we were not made aware of before the hearing.
- MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, we may or may not use these exhibits with the witness, but they're available if we need them.
 - MR. WEAVER: Your Honor --
- THE COURT: So here's what I'd like to do. Well,

 I don't know what the parties worked out or didn't work out

 ahead of time, so maybe it's worth having a brief

 discussion. Should the witness be here or not be here for

 that?
- MR. WEAVER: I don't think it's too substantive.

 It's fine, Your Honor. So Your Honor --
- THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
- MR. WEAVER: -- pursuant to the case management order, we approached the ad hoc group after deposition on Wednesday. We got a one-day extension to submit the joint exhibits, which we appreciate, Your Honor, and told them we'd be sending over our joint exhibits pursuant to the case management order for them to review, let us know if they have any issues and provide us with their list of exhibits. We would combine them into the joint book, and we'd provide them to Your Honor. We did that on Thursday morning. They provided us their exhibits Thursday afternoon. We compiled them, delivered them to your office's chambers on Friday,

and our understanding is those were the joint exhibits for purposes of today's evidentiary hearing. We were never informed, just now noticed additional exhibits that we believe would be inconsistent with the court's practice and the case management order for joint exhibits.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DALSEN: Yes, Your Honor. William Dalsen, from Proskauer, for the ad hoc group. Your Honor, I don't take issue with the recitation of events, but, of course, even though those are the joint exhibits, our view is that there may be additional exhibits where we may need to ask additional questions about them. Maybe impeachment material, maybe refreshing recollection material. That's why they're here. If there's a specific objection to some of the specific additional exhibits in here, I'm willing to entertain that.

THE COURT: So there are, if I'm counting right,

15 exhibits.

MR. DALSEN: That's right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So I understand that the concept of having exhibits that you use for purposes of cross-examination and the distinguishment between that and things that are evidence that you're putting in your case or things you're just using for cross. What's your intention with these? It is noteworthy there's 15 of these, so that's a

Page 27 1 hefty number. So I'm just curious what your intention is. 2 Are you moving these into evidence or is your intention to 3 use them for cross-examination? MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, we don't tend to move --4 5 there are 15 listed here. But I believe there's significant 6 overlap. It's almost entirely overlapping with the 7 exception of a few with the exhibits that are joint. And so 8 for the additional ones, I do not intend to move them into evidence. But they're here in case we need to use them 9 10 (indiscernible) --11 THE COURT: All right. So here's what I'm going 12 to do. We'll wait and see how it goes, because certainly 13 there are times when it's appropriate to use a document for 14 examination of witness, and there's no intent to actually 15 put it into evidence. So we'll see how it goes. So I'll 16 reserve a ruling as to any objection. Everybody reserves 17 their rights to see how it all plays out. 18 MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, may I inquire? 20 THE COURT: Please proceed. 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF A. DERAR ISLIM 22 BY MR. DALSEN: 23 Good morning, Mr. Islim. 24 Good morning. 25 My name is William Dalsen. I represent the ad hoc

Page 28 1 group of lenders in this proceeding. I realize you've been 2 sitting in the courtroom, but before today, you and I have 3 never met or spoken; is that right? 4 That is correct. You are the interim CEO of Genesis Global Holdco LLC? 5 6 Α Correct. 7 And Genesis Global Holdco is a debtor in this case? 8 Correct. 9 Genesis Global Holdco is the parent of Genesis Global 10 Capital LLC and Genesis Asia Pacific PTE Limited, correct? 11 That is correct. 12 And both of those entities are also debtors in this 13 case? 14 Α Yes. 15 Genesis Global Holdco is the parent of Genesis Global 16 Capital International, correct? 17 Α Yes. 18 And your current employer is Genesis Global Trading, 19 correct? 20 Correct. 21 Is it fair to say that your role as interim CEO extends 22 to the various debtor and non-debtor entities that I just 23 mentioned? 24 That is correct. 25 Mr. Islim, you have never served as an interim CEO of

Page 29 1 another company, correct? 2 Correct. 3 You've also never served as CEO of another company, correct? 4 5 That is correct. Prior to this case, you've never worked on a bankruptcy 7 before, correct? 8 Correct. 9 You're aware we're here today to discuss the debtors' 10 motion to approve a settlement agreement between Genesis 11 debtors and FTX, correct? 12 Correct. 13 Mr. Islim, you yourself were not involved in the negotiation of that settling agreement, correct? 14 15 Correct. 16 You're aware that Genesis Global Holdco LLC has a 17 special committee for its board of directors? Yes. 18 Α 19 That special committee is formed of two people, 20 correct? 21 Α Yes. 22 Those two people are Tom Conheeney and Paul Aronzon; is that right? 23 24 Α Yes. 25 You are not member of the special committee; is that

Page 30 1 right? 2 I am not member of special committee. Correct. 3 And if I use the phrase special committee to talk about Q 4 the special committee of the board of directors, is that all 5 right? 6 Yes. 7 Okay. Thank you. Also, you have never been member of the special committee, correct? 8 9 No. 10 Just because of the double negative, it's correct that 11 you've never been a member of the special committee? 12 So the special committee has been formed with those two 13 directors you mentioned since inception and never changed 14 the formation of that committee. So I've never been part of 15 that committee, and the committee never changed since it was 16 created. 17 Thank you. The special committee gets to decide 18 whether Genesis enters into or agrees to a settlement with 19 FTX, correct? 20 Correct. 21 You would agree that there's no one else that is also 22 part of that decision, correct? 23 The special committee is the ultimate decision-maker 24 with all funding and settlement and governance aspects of 25 GGH. Yes.

Page 31 1 And only the special committee gets to make those 2 decisions, right? 3 Α Yes. Mr. Islim, you believe that the proposed settlement 4 5 we're discussing today is reasonable, right? 6 Yes. 7 Mr. Islim, you did not consider the probability of success of the Genesis debtors' defenses to FTX's claims to 8 9 reach that conclusion, correct? 10 That is not correct. We did consider the likelihood of 11 the outcomes of the defenses. 12 My question was different. You did not consider the 13 probability of success of the Genesis debtors' defenses to 14 FTX's claims to reach the conclusion that the proposed 15 settlement was reasonable, correct? 16 That is incorrect. We did consider them. 17 MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, I'd like to read from Mr. 18 Islim's deposition transcript. This is from September 15th. 19 THE COURT: Well, the way you do that is you say 20 you gave a deposition in this case. You remember you were 21 under oath. You remember I asked questions, you gave 22 Do you remember the following question? You 23 remember the following answer? So sorry, I'm just a 24 creature of habit, so I would go that way. So what exhibit 25 are we looking at?

	1 9 32 01 137
	Page 32
1	MR. DOYLE: Seven.
2	THE COURT: Seven. Okay. Thank you.
3	MR. DOYLE: In the joint exhibit.
4	THE COURT: In the joint exhibit. All right.
5	Thank you.
6	MR. DALSEN: (indiscernible)
7	THE COURT: Yeah, I've got it. What page?
8	MR. DALSEN: This is at Page 58
9	THE COURT: Fifty-eight.
10	MR. DALSEN: (indiscernible)
11	BY MR. DALSEN:
12	Q Mr. Islim, do you recall giving a deposition in this
13	proceeding?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And you were under oath for that deposition?
16	A Yes.
17	Q You gave truthful answers during that deposition?
18	A Yes, I did.
19	Q You were made aware during your deposition that you had
20	the opportunity to review the transcript and submit any
21	corrections you believed were necessary, right?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And in fact, yesterday evening, you did submit errata
24	to your deposition transcript, correct?
25	A Yes.

Page 33 1 And Mr. Islim, during that deposition, you were asked a 2 question: "Question: Did you analyze the probability of success of Genesis's defenses?" You gave the answer, "No." 3 4 Would you please guide me to the exact section seven 5 here of the (indiscernible) I don't see that position in the 6 transcript. 7 MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, I think you already 8 completed the --9 MR. WEAVER: Objection, Your Honor. He wants to 10 look at the transcript. 11 THE COURT: Well, so it's always good everybody's 12 on the same page, both figuratively and literally. So if 13 you would turn to this black binder. 14 MR. WEAVER: Your Honor, he doesn't have that 15 binder (indiscernible) --16 THE COURT: Oh, he doesn't have that black binder. 17 Okay. 18 MR. WEAVER: (indiscernible) their binder. 19 THE COURT: All right. Yes, you can approach the 20 witness and provide it. Thank you. All right. So Mr. 21 Islim, I believe it's tab seven, page 58, going on to page 22 59. Why don't you read those pages and then look up when 23 you've gotten a chance to do so? Thank you. 24 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 25 BY MR. DALSEN:

Page 34 1 Okay. So I want to direct you, Mr. Islim --0 2 Objection, Your Honor. This is an MR. WEAVER: 3 improper impeachment. Counsel knows his testimony was 4 clarified later on the record. 5 THE COURT: All right. Bo speaking objections. 6 He gets to present his case. You get to present yours. 7 MR. WEAVER: Fair enough, Your Honor. I'm happy 8 to reserve. 9 If there's context, I'm sure you'll THE COURT: 10 point it out. 11 MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 BY MR. DALSEN: 13 Mr. Islim, I'm directing you now to Exhibit 7 that's 14 been entered as a joint exhibit with this attached 15 (indiscernible) do you have the deposition in front of you, 16 the deposition transcript?. 17 Α Yes, I do. 18 Okay. Now I want to direct you to page 58, line 19. 19 Let me know when you're there. 20 I am there. Α 21 Mr. Islim, at your deposition, you were asked the 22 question at line 19: "Question: Did you analyze the 23 probability of success of Genesis's defenses?" And at page 24 59, line five, you gave the answer, "No," correct? 25 Α Correct.

Pg 35 of 137 Page 35 1 Mr. Islim, the Genesis debtors also did not consider 2 the probability of success of their defenses to FTX's claims to reach the conclusion that the settlement was reasonable, 3 correct? 4 5 That is incorrect. 6 All right. Mr. Islim, referring to the same deposition 7 transcript, I'd like to direct you to page 59, line seven. 8 Let me know when you are there. 9 Yes, I am there. 10 Mr. Islim, at your deposition that we've already talked 11 about, at line seven, page 59, you were asked a question: 12 "Question: Did the Genesis debtors analyze the probability 13 of success of Genesis's defenses," and line eleven, you gave 14 the answer, "No," correct? 15 That is correct. 16 THE COURT: So to loop back to counsel's earlier 17 objection, the idea is that your question is supposed to be 18 the same as the questions asked. So when you use different 19 words, technically the objection that was made has a point. 20 So I think your phrasing of this was different than the 21 phrasing of the question. So just to save us all time, so 22 I'll let it in. But I think that we'll get bogged down if 23 that becomes an issue going forward. 24 MR. WEAVER: And I may address it even further

later, Your Honor.

Page 36 1 THE COURT: All right. 2 BY MR. DALSEN: Mr. Islim, you did not consider the probability -- let 3 4 me ask you a different question. Mr. Islim, you never discuss the probabilities or possibilities of success of the 5 6 FTX's claim of FTX's claims in determining whether or not 7 this is a reasonable proposed settlement, correct? 8 That is incorrect. We did consider the likelihood. 9 Mr. Islim, I'd direct you again to your deposition 10 transcript, this time to page 114. Page 114, line 18, 11 please. Let me know when you're there. 12 You said page 114? 13 0 Yes. 14 I'm there. Okay. 15 At line 18, you were asked a question: "Do you also 16 consider the probability of success of those claims in 17 determining whether or not this is a reasonable proposed 18 settlement?" And at page 115, line one, you gave the 19 following answer: "Answer: As I mentioned earlier, I never 20 discussed the probabilities or possibilities of them," 21 correct? 22 Α Correct. Mr. Islim, you're aware that FTX filed a proof of claim 23 against the Genesis debtors (indiscernible) --24 25 Yes, I am.

Page 37 1 You're aware that part of the claim FTX asserts against 2 the Genesis debtors is for alleged repayment of a loan by 3 Alameda? 4 Yes. A 5 That preference claim relating to the alleged repayment of an Alameda loan is for about \$1.8 billion. 7 Α Correct. Mr. Islim, you assessed the strength of the Genesis 8 9 debtors' defenses to that claim, correct? Yes, we did. 10 11 But you will not be telling the court today the 12 ultimate conclusion of the Genesis debtors' analysis of the 13 strength of the Alameda loan repayment claim because it was 14 served as a privileged conversation, correct? 15 That is correct. 16 You will also not testify as to the specifics and the 17 details of the Genesis debtors' assessment of the strengths 18 of their defenses to the Alameda loan claim because, again, 19 you assert privilege, correct? 20 THE COURT: So I'm going to interject myself here. 21 I'm not quite sure where we're going with this. Obviously, 22 any decision that's made in a case of whether to settle or 23 not settle has certain -- is a product of lots of communications and conversations, and folks decide to share 24 25 what they're going to share in terms of justifying it, and

Page 38 1 they have a burden to meet. So I guess I'm asking a 2 question. What do you want me to take from this line of 3 questioning? MR. DALSEN: Yes, Your Honor. What we want you to 5 take from this is that this is a commensurate sword and 6 shield problem, that what you have been provided as to that 7 testimony. 8 THE COURT: But isn't for every 9019 ever then, 9 right? Are people expected to throw open their books 10 completely and discuss everything? What if the settlement 11 doesn't get approved? 12 MR. DALSEN: I don't think it's that stark, Your 13 Honor, respectfully. I think that what we're saying is that 14 if you're going to offer testimony that a settlement is 15 reasonable, that leads to what are factors that are set by 16 the law. Those factors include, among other things, 17 probability of success. THE COURT: But that's always, isn't it, right? 18 19 You always have to justify settlement. 20 MR. DALSEN: You always have to justify 21 settlement. Of course. 22 THE COURT: Right. And I would be surprised if there wasn't evidence provided in this case, if there wasn't 23 24 a witness to testify that it was reasonable, there'd be an 25 objection that there's no witness to testify that it's

reasonable.

MR. DALSEN: And our point, Your Honor, is that however much the debtors say that the settlement is reasonable, the problem is that there's no backing for it.

THE COURT: Okay. But can't you do -- isn't that irrelevant to the privilege issues? Right? Isn't that he presents what he presents and then you decide whether it satisfies the requirements?

MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, in our view, no. The reason it's relevant is because it identifies for the court everything that the court does not have before it because this is a sword and shield issue. They can't say the settlement is reasonable --

THE COURT: So here's what I'm going to add. I'm going to ask Mr. Islim to take a walk back in the conference room. You don't need to be burdened with this, and it's probably a good idea that you're not. So you're still under oath, but you can use that conference room back there. I confess there are lots of boxes back there for lots of things, including the Purdue case. So I'd ask you not to look at any of those, but please make yourself comfortable.

So I get it. But here's the way I understand the dynamic. Like any case, you're not obligated to set forth everything. You say, I have a burden to meet. Here's what I'm going to present. And then people can attack it and

say, here's where it's deficient. But I don't know the fact that they didn't share everything that's privileged is necessarily relevant per se. So you can attack anything he says and says is insufficient and doesn't satisfy the requirements for 9019. I just want to get a sense of what we're doing here today so that we have productive conversations. So if I'm misunderstanding it, please straighten me out.

MR. DALSEN: Well, I think, Your Honor, what we're getting at, when we're looking at the factors that you use to approve 9019, you have to understand the probability of success. You have to understand foreign judgment, among other things. And what we're going to hear from the witness, and what we heard at deposition is that when asked questions, what did you consider, will you even tell us what factors you considered, he's going to say it was a privileged conversation. And so the evidence here, to the extent that the court looks at this declaration and says, well, here's a witness who's going to say this is reasonable, he's going to say that a lot of people did a lot of work on this, therefore you should approve it. question that we have, the questions we asked at deposition were, okay, well, what did you do? What factors did you consider? Did you assess the strengths? He would answer yes to that question. What did you do to assess the

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strengths? He would describe the process where he relied on legal counsel. At that point, we're saying, okay, what was that process? What did you actually consider? What did you conclude? What was the basis for the conclusion? Because otherwise the court only has a conclusory statement in the declaration. But if the court wants to take that all that they have is a conclusory statement in the declaration and that there was not discovery permitted in these other areas, then that can be what it is. But what we wanted to do is make a record that these are all the things that we do not know that will not be presented to the court.

THE COURT: All right. Well --

MR. WEAVER: Can I be heard, Your Honor, just

THE COURT: Please.

MR. WEAVER: First of all, the comments by counsel about what is or is not before you in the record, you have his declaration where he goes through factors. This is his testimony. They could have challenged it during the deposition if they wanted to. They could have gone through line by line if they wanted to. They didn't. Now the idea that the witness provided no information during his deposition was just proven by the very comments we just heard. They asked about assessing the strengths of the claims, and they said, what is your process? The witness

briefly?

described the process. The process obviously involved legal counsel, but there was a process. There are minutes in the record, Your Honor, when these meetings took place. All this evidence is before you. The only evidence that's not before the court is the one thing they want to repeatedly ask the witness, what did your lawyers tell you? And that's just not appropriate in a case like this, Your Honor. The declaration speaks for itself. The deposition testimony, there's pages and pages and pages of describing the factors, describing the process. But when you get to that ultimate question, yes, he was instructed not to answer.

MR. DALSEN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: So when you say when it gets to the ultimate question, and are you saying the question is, what did counsel tell you?

MR. WEAVER: The question is, what were your conclusions as to the strength of the claims? What were your conclusions (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: Well, if he's the witness, I don't tell you who to present as a witness.

MR. WEAVER: Correct.

THE COURT: He's got to have evidence on the relevant test and he's got to be able to speak to it. Maybe it's a burden issue in terms of whether you've met your burden and you say, well, we think we have, and he thinks

Page 43 1 you haven't. But he's got to have -- it would be unusual if 2 he didn't have an opinion on certain things. But again, we'll go through it. My brief look at the lines after the 3 question on page 58 is that some of this is not so clear. 4 5 And I'm trying to avoid the situation where you get all 6 these categorical statements and then he introduces all the 7 statements that say, well, here's what I did, and there are 8 two ships passing in the night. I mean, I guess we can do 9 that. But if that's the case, then the parties' estimate of 10 two hours is going to be woefully underestimated as to how 11 long it's going to take. 12 But again, you know the case better than I do, so 13 I just wanted to get a sense of where we are. And I think 14 I've gotten that. And so I think we can call Mr. Islim out 15 and we'll see where we end up. 16 MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Islim. If you would, 18 again, make yourself comfortable. 19 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: And I just remind you, you're still under oath. And thank you for your patience as we talk 21 22 through some issues which may or may not result in a shortened hearing. But we'll see. Counsel, you're up. 23 24 MR. DALSEN: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 BY MR. DALSEN:

Page 44 Mr. Islim, forgive me if I'm asking you the same questions a second time. Let me make sure I didn't lose my place. I think we had gone through 58 and 59 THE COURT: and 114 and 115, and then you talked about Alameda. MR. DALSEN: Thank you, Your Honor. BY MR. DALSEN: Mr. Islim, just to be clear about this. You will not testify as to specifics and details (indiscernible) Genesis did its assessment of strengths of the defenses to the Alameda loan claim because you assert privilege, correct? Correct. It is your position, sir, that the settlement agreement we're discussing today will avoid the possibility of rulings in either these bankruptcy proceedings or in the FTX bankruptcy proceedings that can negatively impact the Genesis debtors' defenses to claims, right? Would you please question or break it down, if you don't mind? Of course. I'm asking whether it's your view that the settlement agreement we're talking about today, that entering into it would avoid the possibility of rulings in this proceeding. Let's start with that. This proceeding that could negatively impact the Genesis debtors' defenses to claims.

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Page 45 1 That is correct. 2 And similarly, it is also your view that the settlement agreement we're talking about today will avoid the 3 4 possibility of rulings in the FTX bankruptcy proceedings 5 that could negatively impact the Genesis debtors' defenses 6 to claims, correct? 7 Α That is correct. You made that statement in your declaration, right? 8 9 Yes. 10 And you made that statement in your declaration --11 actually, let me be specific. Do you have your declaration 12 in front of you, Mr. Islim? I do. 13 Α 14 Could you turn to page five of your declaration, 15 paragraph 12, please. I'm going to direct you to the second 16 sentence of paragraph 12. 17 In paragraph 12? Α 18 Yes. 19 Okay. 20 Q And that sentence reads, "The settlement agreement will 21 also avoid the possibility of liens in either of the Genesis 22 bankruptcy proceedings or the FTX bankruptcy proceedings 23 that could negatively impact the Genesis debtors' defenses 24 to claims or claims (indiscernible) may assert against third 25 parties." That's what you wrote in paragraph 12.

Page 46 1 Correct. 2 And that's true today as well, correct? 3 (indiscernible) A 4 That's still a correct statement today? 5 Yes. 6 Now to make that statement in your declaration, you had 7 to assess a lot of factors with relationship to the claims, counterclaims and settlement as a whole, correct? 8 9 That is correct. 10 But today we will not be telling the court whether you 11 assessed the defenses the Genesis debtors had to FTX's 12 claims because it asserted privilege, right? 13 That is incorrect. We did assess the likelihood, the A outcome of those (indiscernible) factors. We did. 14 15 Mr. Islim, I want to direct you again your deposition 16 transcript. You still have that in front of you? 17 Yes, it is. I'd like to direct you to page 94, please. And if you 18 go to line 13, Mr. Islim, at your deposition you were asked 19 20 the question, "Did you assess the defenses?" The answer you 21 gave is at line 17, "Yeah, I wish not to answer this one, 22 but in general, we discussed all the factors, including the 23 defense." Is that the testimony you gave? 24 The answer in this, what's written here is correct, but 25 the context might be different. So I'm happy to elaborate

Page 47 1 further if you wish. 2 Mr. Islim, you relied on Genesis debtors' restructuring experts, including legal counsel, to say what you said in 3 paragraph 12 of your declaration, right? 4 5 I relied on the restructuring expert, but also those are my statements. So I'm fully convinced and in agreement 7 with all of that.. And the restructuring experts that you refer to, that 8 9 includes legal counsel --10 It's (indiscernible) our financial advisors who 11 analyzed the FTX transaction. 12 And you would agree that you are the most familiar and 13 capable person at the Genesis debtors to have submitted the 14 declaration you submitted in support of the motion we're 15 talking about today, right? 16 Can you repeat your question? Sorry. 17 Sure. You would agree that you are the most familiar 18 and capable person at the Genesis debtors to have submitted 19 the declaration that you submitted in support --20 From the business side, yes. 21 From the business side. 22 Α Yes. 23 But you also agree that you do not have the knowledge 24 or the specifics of the claims FTX has asserted against the 25 Genesis debtors, correct?

Page 48 I was briefed on the analysis and we assessed all the defenses and the likelihoods and such. But what I mean by that is there are a lot of technical and legal details that is not my area of expertise. It's a complex exercise, so I'm not knowledgeable with all the areas that we had to navigate to come up to that (indiscernible) --Mr. Islim, you do not have knowledge of the specifics of the claims certified against the Genesis debtors, correct? I do, but not all of them. Well, let's look at your deposition transcript 0 Okay. If you could go to page 101, please. Α Yes. At line three, you were asked the question, "But you also mentioned that you do not have the knowledge of the specifics of the claims," and you gave the answer, "That is correct." Is that your testimony? Yes, it is. Α Mr. Islim, you are also aware that as part of FTX's proof of claim against the Genesis debtors, part of it concerns alleged collateral posted or returned to Genesis Global Capital by Alameda; is that right? Α Yes. And the Genesis debtors did assess the strength of

those collateral claims, correct?

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23-10063-shl Doc 723 Filed 09/20/23 Entered 09/20/23 09:04:26 Main Document Pg 49 of 137 Page 49 1 Correct. 2 But as with the prior claims, you will not be telling 3 the court today what the Genesis debtors did to assess the 4 strength of their defenses because you assert privilege, 5 correct? 6 We did assess the defenses. And as I mentioned in my 7 deposition, we looked at different factors that went into 8 that. But what I meant by that is I cannot comment on the 9 final details when it comes to all the legal aspects of 10 those defenses and the different legal details that go into 11 that. 12 So, for example, Mr. Islim, you cannot comment as to 13 the factors that you discussed in order to make that 14 assessment, correct, because of privilege? 15 I can -- I can comment on that. I can mention some of 16 the factors, but not the substance and the finer details of 17 that. I'm happy to elaborate if you wish. 18 When you say not the substance or finer details, what 19 do you mean? 20 For example, we looked at the claims. We looked at the magnitude of those claims. We looked at the likelihood of 21 22 defenses of those claims. We looked at factors that emerge 23 on the back of the administrative complexities of the two

bankruptcies. We looked at also potential claims that

Genesis asserted against third parties and similar claims

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asserted by other parties against Genesis. So we looked at the factors. My understanding is, when you ask about the specific is what was the conclusion of those factors, how do we analyze it in final details? This is what I'm not privy to, but definitely we assessed all the factors when it comes to those claims and the nature of them. But I cannot comment on the specifics of the analysis of each of those claims and what our final conclusion on those because this is privileged communication. Okay. So Mr. Islim, you're not telling us the conclusion that the Genesis debtors reached because you're asserting privilege, correct? We communicated the conclusion. The conclusion is we found a global settlement and it's fair and robust and brings a lot of value to our creditors. But I mentioned earlier here means you cannot look at -- it's not very valuable to communicate the individual outcome of each defense and each factor. You have to look at it globally, consider all factors and all defenses and everything I mentioned earlier, and then you make a conclusion. So no, the conclusion is public. We reached settlement with FTX. We communicated that and we continue to (indiscernible) robust settlement (indiscernible) privileged. My question was different. Mr. Islim, you will not be sharing the conclusions and the analysis or anything more

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Page 51 1 specific than the fact that you reached a settlement with 2 FTX with the court today because you're asserting privilege, 3 correct? What I mentioned, we shared the factors. We did 4 No. 5 the comprehensive analysis that is needed. But that is correct, I do not wish to share further details about how we 7 analyzed and what was the conclusion of each of those 8 dimensions because this is privileged information. 9 Okay. So you will not be sharing how you analyzed each 10 of the factors that you say that were considered because of 11 privilege, correct? 12 Correct. 13 You will not be sharing the conclusion as to each of the factors because of privilege, correct? 14 15 Correct. 16 You will not be sharing any conclusions about the 17 strength of the Genesis debtors' claims because of 18 privilege. 19 I share that we assessed them, but I do not want to 20 share -- I do not wish to share the result of those 21 assessments. Correct. 22 You will not be sharing with the court information and 23 conclusions about any weaknesses of the Genesis debtors' 24 claims or defenses, again, because of privilege. 25 I think the court -- it's important to know that we

assessed the likelihood and the outcome, and we (indiscernible) all the factors. But I do not -- again, I cannot comment on the specifics and the internal discussions and the outcome of those individual factors. That is correct. So the answer to my question was yes. It's a bit of a generic question. I keep repeating that we discussed the factors and the likelihood, and it's a global settlement. It's one number that considers multiple factors, multiple dimensions. What matters at the end is that we considered the factors and we assessed them, and we reached that global resolution considering the strength and the weaknesses of all those things. Beyond what you just said, is there anything more that you're going to share with the court today about the analysis that you're talking about? Well, what I can share with the court is the analysis is very comprehensive. We worked for months and weeks extensively with our restructuring and bankruptcy experts to look into those factors. I hope everyone appreciates that those are extremely technical details that requires people who are very knowledgeable with the space and add into that the complexity of the two bankruptcies at once. But also, we have a very seasoned special committee who has tens of

years of experience actually in restructuring and in capital

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Page 53 1 markets. And I believe putting all that together, we did 2 our best efforts to finalize this global resolution. 3 Mr. Islim, you're also aware that part of FTX's claim 4 against the Genesis debtors concerns withdrawals from the 5 ftx.com exchange by Genesis Global Capital; is that right? 6 By Genesis Global Capital International. Maybe if you 7 might repeat that question. 8 Sure. I'll just ask you. There's a claim that FTX has asserted that concerns withdrawals from the ftx.com 9 10 exchange. Are you aware of that claim? 11 Yes. Α 12 And does that concern withdrawals from the FTX exchange 13 by Genesis Global Capital International? 14 That is correct. Α 15 And FTX seeks approximately \$1.6 billion related to 16 those claims? 17 That is correct. 18 The Genesis debtors assessed the strength of the FTX claim, the withdrawal claim; is that right? 19 20 Yes. 21 And the process, you've already described the process 22 that the Genesis debtors followed to assess the strength of 23 claim; is that right? 24 Α Yes. 25 But you did not assess or rely on others to assess the

Page 54 1 probability of success of FTX's withdrawal claims, correct? 2 That is incorrect. 3 All right. Mr. Islim, let's look at your deposition transcript again. Let's look at page 125, please. 4 I would 5 direct you to line five, please. Mr. Islim, you were asked 6 at your deposition the question: "Did you assess or rely on 7 others to assess the probability of success of FTX's withdrawal claims?" At line ten, you gave the answer: "We 8 9 did not consider the probabilities." That was a testimony, 10 correct? 11 Correct. 12 Mr. Islim, the Genesis debtors also did not consider or 13 assess the probability of success of FTX's withdrawal 14 claims, correct? 15 Correct. 16 And as such, you will not tell the court today whether 17 the Genesis debtors concluded that the withdrawal claims 18 from FTX would be successful because you assert privilege, 19 correct? 20 We assessed the withdrawals strength and weaknesses and 21 we communicated also our position with the FTX UCC and we 22 explained that extensively. So basically we understand 23 those weaknesses and strengths and we analyzed them 24 extensively with M3 and Cleary and also we communicated with 25 FTX UCC our position on those claims.

Page 55 1 Mr. Islim, let me ask you a different question. 2 did not know whether the withdrawal claims from FTX would be successful if brought against Genesis, correct? 3 It's very -- this is uncertain. It's just a claim. 4 5 The certainty comes, I believe, after -- it could take years 6 between estimation and mitigation and concluding the 7 bankruptcy exercises in the two courts. So it's an 8 uncertain outcome, but we analyzed all of that. We analyzed 9 the likelihood. We analyzed the strength and weaknesses. 10 But no matter what, it continues to be uncertain. 11 Mr. Islim, I'd again point you to your deposition 12 transcript, this time page 123, line 16, please. Are you 13 there, sir? 14 Α Sixteen? 15 Yes, page 123, line 16. 16 Okay. So this question -- so my question is you did 17 not know whether the withdrawal claims from FTX would be 18 successful against Genesis. Objection. And I would like to 19 instruct the witness not to answer. You want me to read my 20 answer? 21 Well, the answer, if we look on page 124 at line one, 22 the answer you gave is, "I'm not answering this question," 23 correct? 24 Α That is --25 MR. WEAVER: Objection, Your Honor. This is not -

Page 56 - this is not impeachment. We're looking at different lines of the transcript. We're jumping around. THE COURT: So I don't think the question you asked lines up with this testimony, but I got it. MR. WEAVER: Sorry. I'm sorry. I apologize, Your Honor. THE COURT: It's fine. I think I understand your point and I get it. And this is -- so next question. BY MR. DALSEN: Mr. Islim, you also will not tell the court today the many factors Genesis debtors considered to evaluate the withdrawal claim because of a privilege, correct? As I mentioned earlier, I just communicated the factors with the court earlier when I discussed about we analyzed the claim and the magnitude of those claims, the cost of litigation and time and all of that. So I'm happy to show you the --Mr. Islim, my question is different, but let me just again point you to your deposition transcript, page 125, line 13. At your deposition mistress and you were asked a question: "Question: Did the Genesis debtors consider or assess the probability of success of the withdrawal claims?" "Answer: We did not consider the probabilities." Question at line 18, "What did you do to evaluate this claim?" Answer at line 21, "The same was a very complex exercise.

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Page 57 We were presented with many factors which I cannot discuss now due to privilege and we made that determination based on all those factors." That was your testimony, correct? That is correct. Mr. Islim, you agree that legal counsel to the Genesis debtors led to negotiation the settlement agreement discussed today? It did. You also agree that legal counsel for Genesis debtors helps the Genesis debtors make determination of whether the settlement is reasonable. They provide special committee and senior management with analysis and provide us with the expertise needed for the special committee to make a final decision. The legal counsel helped Genesis debtors make that determination, right? Α Yes. But you will not be telling the court today why you believe the proposed settlement is reasonable as you understand it because a lot of the input into that decision is privileged information. You will not be telling the court today why you believe the proposed settlement is reasonable as you understand it because a lot of the input that went into that decision is privileged information, right?

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Well, I'm happy, I mean to share with -- no, I mean the settlement is reasonable and as you are aware, the potential cost and timing of litigation and destination is extremely uncertain and very expensive and our creditors are looking for certain. So this plan allows us to proceed with our plan and allows us also to provide liquidity for our creditors in a timely manner. Litigating this between two very large or the largest two crypto bankruptcies will be very costly and unfavorable for our creditors. Mr. Islim, you would agree that a lot of the input, fortunately, that the Genesis debtors received is privileged information? Well, it depends on the context. But a lot of the input meaning when special committee wants to make decision, the input to their decision is the likelihood and the estimation and our privileged information about how we view those claims success and failures. This is what I mean by the input. But again, those questions are very pigmental because they are asked in different times and different contexts. But we consider the input that our expert provided, our legal analysis about the successes and initial failures of those claims and we consider those very seriously. And that was a major input of the global settlement. And I cannot comment on that input in the context that I cannot tell you what really told us about and

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Page 59 1 what the success of that claim of area is because it doesn't 2 matter. What matters is global settlement. They know all 3 the factors and that special community measurement received 4 that input and that input is cryptocurrency. Correct. 5 Okay. So the answer to my question, a lot of the input 6 went into reasonable as you understand it, a lot of that 7 input is privileged. 8 Absolutely. 9 You will not be disclosing that privilege information 10 to the court today, right? 11 No. Α 12 Mr. Islim, I'd like to show you -- but you have one too 13 many binders up there. 14 MR. DALSEN: If I just may have a moment. 15 THE COURT: Sure (indiscernible) it is, but it's a 16 white binder from that nice gentleman over there. 17 THE WITNESS: Is it the other one? 18 MR. DALSEN: All right. It's just like a tab. 19 Ten of the white binder. Unless you have a black binder 20 there. 21 THE COURT: They're both white. There's one 22 binder that has nine tabs. Do you happen to have that one 23 in front of you? They're both white. THE WITNESS: I have 15 and 15. 24 25 MR. DALSEN: (indiscernible) net binder there?

Page 60 1 you turn a tab down. 2 THE COURT: All right. So I'm in my white binder. BY MR. DALSEN: 3 4 Now, Mr. Islim, this one, can you tell us what is that 5 type of tab ten of --6 This is a presentation prepared by (indiscernible) to 7 present to the FTX UCC and their legal counsel. 8 If you look at the bottom right corner, should be a 9 control number down there. Genesis. Do you see that? 10 Α I do. 11 Okay, from the last couple of numbers there, 9632. You 12 see that? I do. 13 Α 14 Mr. Islim, you are not in a position to approve this 15 presentation on behalf of the debtors, right? 16 That is correct. 17 You also do not have any input into this presentation. This is Brooklyn. Potentially, I did. It's hard, 18 19 remember, this is month of exercise. It's hard to pinpoint 20 link the details to my conversations over the months, but 21 potentially, maybe. 22 Do you recall having any direct input on this 23 presentation? 24 No. No direct input. 25 Mr. Islim, you will not tell us today whether you agree

Page 61 1 with this presentation and what it contains because it's 2 their privilege, correct? That is incorrect. 3 4 Okay, let's look at your deposition transcript. I'm 5 sorry to make you shuffle these binders again. Look at page 6 74. 7 It's it 70. Correct, sir? 8 Yes, I'm there. 9 Okay, I want to direct your attention to one at your 10 deposition that you gave in this proceeding. You asked a 11 question: "Question: Do you agree with the presentation and 12 what it contains at line ten?" You gave the answer, "I have 13 nothing to comment on." 14 Α (indiscernible) 15 MR. WEAVER: -- reads right over the objection, 16 which was an important part before the witness answered the 17 question. THE COURT: Well, read the whole transcript. 18 19 because that's what the record is, because the deposition is 20 not going in. 21 MR. DALSEN: Okay. That's fine, Your Honor. 22 BY MR. DALSEN: Mr. Islim, I'll just read from page 74, line 510. 23 24 going to ask you the question and answer your case question 25 at line five. You agree with this presentation of what it

Page 62 1 contains at line seven? Your counselor objects. 2 objection, and I caution the witness not to reveal any 3 privileged information. Your answer at line ten. I have 4 nothing to comment on that. Was that the answer that you 5 gave your deposition? 6 Yes. 7 The reason you didn't comment is because of what your counsel cautioned you not to reveal privileged information, 8 9 correct? 10 Not necessarily. Because the question was, do you 11 agree with the presentation and what it contains. And 12 remember, this is presentation authorized by the special 13 committee created by and of course, after consulting with 14 all the restructuring advisors and presented to was not -- I 15 didn't have direct input to it. It was part of ongoing 16 negotiations at one point in time. And it's very generic 17 for me to say I agree or disagree because we are here now. 18 And that was a point of time when it comes to the details 19 and the defenses and the legal analysis. And lastly, it was 20 a very difficult presentation between lawyers. So, out of 21 caution, I didn't comment. 22 At your deposition, you had no comment whether you 23 agreed this presentation as content, correct? 24 Α Yes. 25 In fact, we're not going to tell the court even Okay.

Page 63 1 a yes or no answer, at least the deposition. You did not as 2 to whether you disagreed with something in this document because you understood privilege, right? 3 The details of that is privilege. And that's 4 5 what we need to understand, that that was part of ongoing 6 negotiation authorized by the special committee were the 7 ultimate decision maker with that. But absolutely, we were 8 briefed on it and special committee authorized. 9 Mr. Islim, my question is very specific. You will not 10 tell the court yes or no --11 I got it. It's in the deposition that THE COURT: 12 you read. And that was his testimony. I got it. Next 13 question. 14 BY MR. DALSEN: 15 Mr. Islim, the same presentation we've been looking at, 16 this was a presentation. I believe you're testified to this 17 presentation to the FTX debtors, the FTX UCC and their 18 respective legal advisors. Is that right? And this is 19 their respective legal advisors? 20 Yes. 21 I want you to turn to the second to last page of this 22 presentation, number ending 9642. Let me know when you're 23 there's. 24 Α Okay. 25 I want to direct you to the third bullet point on that

Page 64 1 page. Actually, I'm sorry, I should have been more 2 specific. So under the rationale for settlement okay. I'd 3 like to direct you to the third bullet point underneath 4 that, provide value. Do you see that? 5 I do. Genesis debtors told FTX the settlement we're talking 7 about today provides value to FTX debtors, even though 8 Genesis debtors believe they had valid defenses and would 9 succeed in reducing the FTX debtors claims to zero. That's 10 what he told the FTX debtors, right? 11 That is correct. 12 The Genesis debtors also told the FTX debtors that the 13 settlement eliminates substantial legal costs and 14 distractions, right? 15 That is correct for both of us, not just for them. 16 Where on page 9642, that last bullet point, does it say 17 that it eliminates substantial legal costs and distractions? 18 No, what I'm saying is what you mentioned is correct, but I'm just adding that it's beneficial for both. 19 20 Okay, so it's not a presentation, but your testimony is 21 that it would be beneficial for both. From that 22 perspective. 23 It's common sense when you reach a settlement, it's 24 beneficial for both parties. Absolutely. But the Genesis debtors did not present 25

any information actually, let's just start with you. yourself not present any information as part of this presentation that we're looking at about how the Genesis debtors have their own benefits and settlements. Correct. Again, when it comes to the -- there are different stakeholders involved in the process we were conducting along the way. So from senior management perspective, our main involvement has been providing the experts with the records, with the context, with the transactions, with the history between the entities and provide them with all that basically data and history for them to be able to make those assessments. If you add to that that both FTX and Genesis filed for bankruptcy, it's not my expertise to provide input around specific benefits of settlement. Beyond that, it's a cost saving. bringing more timely resolution for our bankruptcy case and helping our creditors basically access their liquid assets faster and sooner. So from my perspective, absolutely, I had to give an input. And as a fiduciary, my responsibility is actually to maximize recovery and accelerate it and help our creditors recover their money as soon as possible. of course, I was engaged and involved in certain areas and make assessment there. But beyond that, it requires the experts who provide that input and provide us basically the global and all factors that Genesis for reaching that I'm

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Page 66 1 going to. 2 MR. DALSEN: Move to strike that answer is not 3 responsive. I don't want to have to do that every time. But note that for the record, Mr. Islim, this one, my 4 5 question was quite different. 6 THE COURT: I understand it talks about the 7 benefits to the FTX debtors. It's a presentation to FTX. 8 Next question. 9 MR. DALSEN: My question, if I may, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Your question was so it doesn't 11 describe this presentation doesn't describe the genus debtors own benefits of settlement. I can see the document. 12 13 It doesn't again, it's a presentation to FTX. I'm not sure 14 of the probative value of that question in the context of a 15 presentation to FTX. Next question. 16 BY MR. DALSEN: 17 Mr. Islim, the special committee generally relied on 18 analysis by counsel to decide whether to approve the 19 settlement, right? 20 Yes. 21 Process that you follow to assess the strength let me 22 ask you a question specific to the withdrawal. Do you have 23 that in mind? The process that the Genesis debtors follow to assess the strength of the withdrawal fight was rely on 24 25 legal counsel Cleary Gottlieb, who worked with financial

Page 67 1 advisors, to assess the strength of the Genesis debtors, 2 right? 3 Α Yes. 4 And you use that same process to assess all the FTX 5 claims, right? 6 In general, yes. 7 New topic. Genesis debtors have their own claims against the FTX debtors, right? 8 9 That is correct. 10 One of those claims, approximately \$38 million claim 11 that GGC has against Alameda relating to loan principal, 12 correct? 13 Α Yes. 14 Second claim is \$140 million claim GGC has against 15 Alameda relating to the 90-day preference period. A third 16 claim is a \$176 million claim that GGCI has against FTX, 17 your deposits on the FTX. So we're talking about roughly 18 \$355 million of claims that the Genesis debtors have against 19 FTX, correct? 20 At this grant? 21 Q I'm sorry? 22 Yes. Correct. 23 The Genesis debtors believe that those claims, claims they have FTX have significant value, right? 24 25 Α Yes.

Page 68 1 And the Genesis debtors have assessed the strength of 0 2 their claims as FTX, right? 3 Α Yes. But as with the FTX claims against Genesis, you will 4 5 not tell the court today what you concluded about the 6 strength of Genesis that is claimed because of the cert 7 privilege, right? 8 That is correct. You will not tell the court today whether the Genesis 9 10 debtors determined that their claims were strong or weak 11 because this is correct. 12 That is correct. 13 You're aware, Mr. Islim, that FTX itself asserted that 14 it owes GGCI of Genesis Global Capital International \$227 15 million bankruptcy filings? 16 Correct. Yes. Correct. 17 You will not be telling the court today whether the 18 Genesis debtors had any reason to dispute FTX's assertion 19 because of privilege, correct? 20 That is correct. 21 You also will not tell the court about the specifics, 22 the composition or the validity of the customer deposit 23 claim of about \$226 or \$227 million because you assert 24 privilege over that analysis, right? 25 That is correct.

Page 69 1 I want to ask you about the preference claim. 2 have that in mind, the \$140 million? 3 Α Yes. For that \$140 million claim, you also will not tell the 4 5 court today whether you know FTX has any defenses to that claim because you assert privilege, correct? 7 You mean Genesis or FTX? Whether Genesis has any -- or I'm sorry, whether FTX --8 9 whether the Genesis debtors have concluded that FTX has 10 defenses to its claim because you assert privilege. 11 Yes. Again, all the analysis is the same thing, all 12 the analysis that comes to those claims, I can't share the 13 details of that with the court because of privilege. 14 Okay, and you will not tell the court today even the 15 extent of your involvement in the process assessing that 16 claim because of privilege, correct? 17 Well, again, I can share as a management, our main role 18 has been to provide the records and the history and the 19 transactions and the context and everything needed for the 20 Cleary Gottlieb and (indiscernible) to make the assessments 21 and the likelihoods and initial outcome. But you understand 22 those are very technical matters. As an interim CEO, I cannot -- number one, from (indiscernible) perspective and 23 also from (indiscernible) perspective to comment on those 24 25 findings.

Page 70 1 Mr. Islim, let's look at your deposition transcript 2 again, please. This is page 184. I'm going to direct you 3 to page 184, line five. Please let me know when you're there. 4 5 I am there. 6 All right. Mr. Islim, at your deposition, you were 7 asked the question: "What was the extent of your involvement 8 in the process of assessing the strengths of the Genesis 9 claims?" Your lawyer objected and, at line nine, you gave 10 the answer: "This calls for privilege." That was your 11 testimony, correct? 12 Yes. But in the context, the question here is 13 assessing the strength of the Genesis claim. What I 14 answered you earlier was what was my role in general. 15 role in general was providing records and providing the 16 history of the transactions. Here the question says 17 assessing the strength of the Genesis claims. Again, this 18 is privileged information. THE COURT: Counsel, I think this is his testimony 19 20 both here today and in the depositions. It's consistent if 21 you look at line five through line 18 or line 20. 22 I respectfully disagree, Your Honor. MR. DALSEN: 23 But I will move on to the next question. THE COURT: So what did I miss? 24 25 MR. DALSEN: Just that we asked him previously the

Page 71 1 extent of his involvement --2 THE COURT: Right. 3 MR. DALSEN: -- and (indiscernible) asserting 4 privilege. 5 THE COURT: No. And then he said my involvement 6 in the process, can you share what we did to share 7 information so that Cleary Gottlieb and 3M can make assessment. So, I mean, there's slightly different parsing 8 of the language in lines 14 through 18, but I don't think 9 10 it's inconsistent. 11 MR. DALSEN: Why don't I move on to the next 12 question, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yeah. 13 BY MR. DALSEN: 14 15 Mr. Islim, you do not recall discussing probabilities 16 of success in any numerical sense relating to this \$140 17 million claim, correct? 18 That is correct. And you will not tell the court today what conclusion 19 20 you reached about the probability of success or potential 21 outcome of the Genesis debtors' \$140 million avoidance claim 22 because you assert privilege, right? We discussed the likelihood. We did not discuss the 23 24 new record numbers. And again, the final assessment is 25 privileged. Correct.

Page 72 1 You're not going to testify about the probability of 2 success of the potential outcome of the avoidance claims, 3 correct, because of privilege? The likelihood and the outcome and our final 4 5 assessments (indiscernible) are privileged. Correct. 6 Okay. I want to ask you about the \$40 million loan Q 7 balance claim. That \$40 million claim relates to a loan that Alameda did not repay; is that right? 8 9 Α Correct. 10 As with the other claims, you asked the debtors to 11 assess the strength of that claim, correct? 12 Α Yes. 13 You're not going to tell the court what you concluded about the strength of the claim because of privilege, as 14 15 with the other claims; is that correct? 16 Correct. 17 You will not tell the court what you concluded 18 (indiscernible) --19 MR. DALSEN: May I just have one moment, Your 20 Honor, to consult with my client? 21 THE COURT: Sure. 22 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, may I get my water from 23 the --24 THE COURT: Yes. If somebody would give the 25 witness his water so you can --

Page 73 1 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 2 THE COURT: Sure. Thank you, Counsel. 3 been a witness, it's no fun being a witness for anyone. But 4 at least we won't have you die on the vine without your 5 So it's the least we can do. Counsel? 6 MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, we'll pass the witness. 7 THE COURT: All right. MR. DALSEN: (indiscernible) 8 9 THE COURT: Thank you. 10 MR. WEAVER: Just one moment, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Sure. So if you need five minutes 12 just to figure out what you want to do or if you think a 13 minute or two will be --14 MR. WEAVER: I think -- I think I'm actually ready 15 now, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: All right. 17 MR. DALSEN: Your Honor, I appreciate a little bit 18 of the guidance on some of the comments you made about the deposition testimony. Since the witness is here obviously 19 20 and testifying live, I do not intend to go through with the 21 witness all the places in his testimony that I think provide 22 more context to the excerpts. 23 THE COURT: Well, that's a tough question for me 24 in the sense of we have a witness, so I don't accept the 25 deposition because then I'm always concerned about the sort

Page 74 1 of hidden evidence problem. And so to the extent that he's 2 identified certain questions and there's context, I would 3 just have you go through it. I recognize that takes more 4 If you all want a minute, maybe there's a stipulation 5 of some sort that you can work out. But if you've reached 6 this point, I doubt it. So I would just be inclined to just 7 go through it. 8 MR. DALSEN: Understood, Your Honor. Also --9 THE COURT: That's why I was just trying to get in 10 front of that issue earlier. But I don't want to trample on 11 people's ability to present their case. 12 MR. WEAVER: Understood, Your Honor. Well, why 13 don't we just see if we get testimony from the witness on 14 redirect and perhaps that will satisfy my concerns. 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF A. DERAR ISLIM 17 BY MR. WEAVER: 18 Good morning, Mr. Islim, again. Good to see you. 19 Thank you. 20 Mr. Islim, you were asked a lot of questions on cross-21 examination about probabilities. Do you recall those 22 questions? 23 Yes, I do. 24 And you were shown a lot of deposition testimony about 25 you answering no to questions about considering

Page 75 1 probabilities. Do you recall those questions? 2 Yes, I do. 3 At your deposition, when you said you and the special committee did not consider the probabilities of success, 4 5 what did you understand the word probabilities to mean? 6 MR. DALSEN: Objection, Your Honor. There was no 7 objection to the question at the time of deposition that 8 there was something unclear about it. 9 THE COURT: You can recross him on it. I'm -- he 10 -- you --11 MR. DALSEN: Understood, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Overruled. Would you repeat the 13 question? 14 MR. WEAVER: Certainly, Your Honor. 15 BY MR. WEAVER: 16 Mr. Islim, at your deposition, when you testified that 17 the senior management and special committee did not consider 18 probabilities of success, what did you understand the word 19 probabilities to mean when answering those questions? 20 Probabilities, by definition, are actual numbers, 21 numerical numbers. So I assumed the question was, did you 22 assign 50, 60 percent, 70 percent, which we did not. 23 And did you make that clarification at your deposition, Mr. Islim? 24 25 Yes, I did.

Page 76 1 Okay, and I don't want to do this too often, but if you 2 could look at your deposition transcript, Mr. Islim, at page 3 242. 4 Yes, I'm there. I'm going to begin on line seven, if you'll just read 5 6 along with me. "Question: Mr. Islim, earlier you were asked 7 about the FTX claim," --8 THE COURT: Well, if you're asking these questions 9 here, just ask him those questions from the podium. 10 MR. WEAVER: That's fine, Your Honor. I was 11 confused a little bit about the issue with the transcript 12 and --13 THE COURT: Well, again, sorry, I'm an old trial 14 lawyer. So when we have a live witness, we don't use 15 depositions except to impeach a witness. And so since he's 16 here to offer testimony, he's here to offer testimony. So I 17 realize that there are times when that seems like an unwise 18 rule because we could just throw everything in from the 19 deposition. But since we have the witness here, that's what 20 it's designed to do. 21 MR. WEAVER: Your Honor, that is our preference. 22 We did not want to go line by line, and I apologize for my 23 confusion earlier. 24 THE COURT: No, no, no. That wasn't -- all judges 25 don't handle this stuff the same, and that's particularly

Page 77 1 true in bankruptcy court where it's a bench trial. 2 are certain times that the rules of evidence are a little 3 less vigorously enforced and everybody has their own way of 4 doing it. So all questions on both sides about that are 5 fair game. 6 MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: And I'm happy to answer any of those 8 questions so that we can do it efficiently. 9 MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 BY MR. WEAVER: 11 Mr. Islim, just to be clear, did the special committee 12 and the senior management consider probability of success 13 when evaluating the settlement? 14 Yes, we did. 15 Now you were also asked questions today, Mr. Islim, 16 about the ftx.com withdrawal claims. Do you recall those 17 questions? 18 Yes. And there was a discussion about whether or not it was 19 20 GGCI or GGC. Do you recall that? 21 Α Yes. 22 What is the issue with the asserted claims by FTX 23 regarding ftx.com withdrawal claims? 24 FTX, since they bundled all their claims against all 25 Genesis entities and asserted one claim against GGC, from

Page 78 1 our perspective, historically GGC never had an account with 2 So we see two sets of claims. One claim should be 3 asserted against GGC and one claim asserted against GGCI. So, in a nutshell, FTX just bundled them and asserted them 4 5 against one entity, GGC, which, again, we think is not 6 correct. And was that information provided to the FTX debtors? 7 8 Yes. 9 And what did they do? 10 They ignored it. They didn't consider it. And they 11 continued to assert the same claim, \$3.8 billion against 12 GGC. 13 And from a business perspective, Mr. Islim, if FTX were to assert that \$1.6 billion claim against GGCI, what would 14 15 happen? 16 Well, for one, GGCI is not a debtor entity and it 17 doesn't have sufficient funds to cover that claim. So I'm 18 not a lawyer, but I would assume it has to go through 19 restructuring or filing for bankruptcy. 20 And sitting here today, Mr. Islim, who is the largest 21 creditor of GGCI? 22 It's actually GGC, the debtor entity. 23 Mr. Islim, you were asked also a number of questions 24 today regarding the process, the process of assessing 25 settlements and assessing the claims and defenses.

Page 79 1 recall those questions? 2 Yes, I do. 3 In the context of discussing the various claims, defenses, et cetera, how would you describe senior 4 5 management's interactions with the advisors, Cleary Gottlieb 6 and M3? 7 We have been working very closely for months now with Cleary Gottlieb and with the M3 partners on this large case. 8 9 But again, from senior management perspective, our critical 10 work has been to establish the history, the transactions, 11 all the way from the term sheets, all the way to the 12 technical details, looking at the wallets, the transactions, 13 the deposits, the withdrawals and providing Cleary Gottlieb 14 and M3 with all the context and the history and the nuances 15 of that complex relationship. 16 And within the context of discussing these claims 17 between FTX and Genesis, how would you describe the special 18 committee's interactions with its advisors, Cleary Gottlieb 19 and M3? 20 Well, I mean, the special committee is -- we have been 21 -- they have been -- this topic has been on their agenda for 22 a long time. They have been very involved in challenging 23 the factors and the outcomes that the advisors have been 24 proposing. They debated all the potential scenarios of the 25 different claims, of the different claims and all the

Page 80 1 complexities of the restructuring. And they have been 2 quiding us towards a global settlement, and I'm very 3 involved in the process. 4 And Mr. Islim, on cross-examination you were asked 5 questions about statements in your declaration about 6 concerns about rulings in this case that could have 7 implications in other disputes with other creditors or brought by GGC against other counterparties. Do you 8 9 remember that testimony? 10 Α Yes. 11 Are there any other currently claims asserted by 12 creditors against the Genesis debtors in this bankruptcy? 13 Α Yes. Could you provide an example? 14 15 Three Arrows Capital. 16 And as a general matter, how would you describe from a 17 business perspective the types of claims being asserted by 18 Three Arrows Capital against the Genesis debtors? 19 Similar to Alameda, there are principal loans, there 20 are interest payments and there is also collateral dispute 21 as well. 22 And Mr. Islim, again, you were asked numerous questions 23 about the process and interactions between the advisors and 24 special committee. When did the special committee first 25 begin to discuss Alameda and FTX?

Pg 81 of 137 Page 81 1 Very early on, around December 2022. 2 And how often did the special committee discuss FTX and Alameda with its advisors? 3 4 Very regularly, in a regular manner. Yeah. 5 And when did the discussions between the parties about a global settlement really begin in this case? 7 Early July, (indiscernible) July 4th. And after that point forward, how often did the special 8 9 committee and its advisors discuss the FTX settlement? 10 At that point, it was very frequent and we discussed it 11 extensively during the special committee weekly meetings. And finally, Mr. Islim, it's kind of come out in 12 13 pieces, bits and pieces today, so I just want to give you an 14 opportunity to answer this question. Based upon what you've 15 observed, why do you believe the special committee approved 16 this settlement as reasonable? 17 There are many reasons, but most importantly, 18 eliminating the uncertainty around (indiscernible) allowing 19 us to basically bring conclusion to one of the largest 20 claims ever asserted against the estate and allowing our 21 plan to proceed and to be able to basically provide 22 liquidity and a prompt outcome to our creditors. So those 23 are the main reasons I think the settlement is fair and 24 reasonable. 25 Thank you for your time, Mr. Islim.

Page 82 1 Your Honor, I'd pass the witness for MR. WEAVER: 2 any further questioning. 3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. MR. DALSEN: Just one --4 5 THE COURT: Do you need a minute? 6 MR. DALSEN: Just one moment, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Sure. 8 No further questions, Your Honor. MR. DALSEN: 9 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 10 in an abundance of caution, any further questioning of this 11 witness by any party? All right. Mr. Islim, thank you very 12 much for your testimony. You can leave the witness box and 13 make yourself comfortable elsewhere in the courtroom. 14 All right. It is now just about noon and so my 15 thought would be to proceed to argument. Let me get a sense 16 of how long folks want for argument. The reason why I ask 17 is it may be sitting in your shoes that it'd be helpful to 18 have a few minutes to tweak what you were going to say based 19 on what you've heard. It's hard to do that when you're at 20 the podium. 21 So is there a preference as to how to proceed? 22 I'm happy to take a -- I do have something at 12:30 for probably about a half an hour, but other than that I'm happy 23 24 to work around your preference for this afternoon. 25 MR. SAZANT: Subject to the debtors, we're ready

Page 83 to proceed. I think we need five minutes for argument or so, so I don't think it'll take us into your 12:30. THE COURT: Okay. MR. BAREFOOT: Your Honor, I don't think ours will be longer than 15. THE COURT: All right. MR. BAREFOOT: I would ask if we could just have a very quick five-minute bathroom break. THE COURT: Sure. Why don't we take a five-minute break? And I feel the need to translate that because I know five minutes means different things in various courts at various times. So is that clock correct? About four minutes to noon. So why don't we come back at 12:05. Thank you. (Recess) THE COURT: So with that, it is the debtors' motion. So let me hear from the debtor first. MR. BAREFOOT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Luke Barefoot, from Cleary Gottlieb, for the debtors. Your Honor, I will try to be brief, and I apologize if this hearing ended up taking longer than we had originally estimated. THE COURT: No worries. Any requests for estimates on time are always asked just to get a general I don't hold people to it because it's impossible to

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know. And when I was a lawyer, I always found that question incredibly uncomfortable. I understand now being here why it's asked. But true for everybody, it takes what it takes. So please proceed.

MR. BAREFOOT: So Your Honor, just let me set the stage a little bit because I think from today's proceedings, it may have been confusing about what we are here to do and what we're not here to do. We are here to carry our burden to demonstrate that this settlement is not below the lowest point in the range of potential outcomes. But we are not here to conduct a trial on the numerous legal and factual issues that would have been litigated, which, Your Honor, has the benefit of understanding from the extensive exchanges we had over the lift stay proceedings and the estimation proceedings.

We are also not here, Your Honor, and I've never been in a settlement hearing where we disclose the intricacies of the advice that the special committee considered and weighed from counsel on the probabilities of success, on the potential risks and rewards of all the claims, the counterclaims and defenses had the special committee instead directed the debtors to proceed with litigation, either through a full claims objection or by way of estimation.

And from the testimony you did hear today, Your

Honor, making any such disclosures on the substance of those privileged communications that the special committee weighted and debated would be reckless, contrary to our fiduciary duties, and detrimental to the very constituents that the objectors claim to represent where not only is this settlement not a done deal until it is approved by Your Honor. It has been approved by Judge Dorsey in Delaware. But whereas you heard from Mr. Islim, there are numerous other potential claims either held by the Debtors or asserted against the Debtors that raise many of the same claims and defenses. Not least of all the billion-plusdollar claims that have been asserted that we are in the course of litigating with (indiscernible) capital.

So what are these claims, Your Honor? You heard the number 3.3 billion. And as Your Honor likes to say, that's a B. This element resolves those claims as well as all other claims and counterclaims for a single allowed claim against GGC of \$175 million.

As we pointed out in our papers, that is less than five percent of the claims as they were asserted by FTX.

And by comparison, the asserted FTX claims of \$3.8 billion represented 90 percent of the value of all scheduled claims against GGT combined.

Now, you've heard much, Your Honor, about whether of that \$3.6 billion, approximately \$1.6 billion in the

FTX.com withdrawals bucket, which the debtors vigorously asserted should not have been asserted against GGC and should have been asserted against their non-debtor affiliate, GGCI.

But just two points on that, Your Honor. Even we had prevailed on that and reduced the claims against GGC to the approximately \$2.2 billion that excluded the FTX.com withdrawals, the settlement would still be less than eight percent of the remaining total asserted GGC claims by FTX.

And in addition, Your Honor, in light of the novel and untested legal and factual uncertainties with the defenses including ordinary course solvency and safe harbor defenses that Your Honor is familiar with from our exchanges over the estimation proceeding, even eight percent is a significant victory and can't credibly be argued to be outside the range of (indiscernible).

Moreover, Your Honor, notwithstanding the vigorous advocacy and production of documents that the debtors made to FTX, FTX never conceded that the FTX.com withdrawals could not have been asserted against GGC. Counsel for FTX had their theories and arguments as to why and how those withdrawal claims could have been asserted, including on a subsequent transferee theory under Section 550. Those claims were never stipulated to be withdrawals, the claims were never amended. And as we stand here today, they are

still asserted at the full \$3.8 billion value.

Your Honor, you also heard testimony that even if GGCI were the initial transferee for those \$1.6 billion of FTX withdrawal claims, that claim would have had significant consequences and impacts on the debtor's estates. In fact, you heard Mr. Slim testify that GGC is the largest creditor of GGCI to the tune of more than \$100 million and that GGCI does not have sufficient funds to satisfy a potential FTX judgement.

Your Honor, you also heard unsurprising testimony about the importance of resolving these claims given the impact in terms of the time and expense of litigation as well as the impact that these would have on creditor distributions. The sheer size of these claims ensures that the debtors are making reasonable progress to make timely and sizeable distributions on account of allowed claims, particularly if the lift stay motion had been granted and this Court did not control the timing of an estimation or a claims objection proceeding.

Moreover, Your Honor, as you heard, no man is an island, and the FTX claims are not an island. If litigated, the outcome of the FTX claims could have had significant consequences, both on other potential avoidance actions that the Debtors have against other defendants, as well as claims that other creditors have asserted against the debtors.

Your Honor, I want to talk a little bit about the evidence that was adduced on the timeline and process to get to the resolution today. As you can see from the board minutes from the Genesis Special Committee that were submitted as Exhibit 6 -- and you also heard testimony on this from Mr. Slim -- the special committee began receiving advice and considering the FTX and Alameda potential claims even before these cases were filed in December of 2022.

Thereafter, the special committee had regular, frequent discussions concerning the FTX claims as we approached the competing but intertwined contested matters on the FTX debtor's lift-stay motion and in Genesis debtor's estimation motion.

And the Court will recall from the numerous hearings and status conferences of those contested matters, the complexity and difficulty that those matters presented.

And as Exhibit 6 shows, but just to be clear, the special committee met and considered the FTX claims, defenses, and counterclaims a total of no less than seven times leading up to their ultimate approval of the settlement that's before Your Honor today.

Your Honor, the Court also has before it exhibits

1, 2, and 3, which together reflect the procedural history

of the hard-fought arm's length negotiations that culminated

in the very favorable settlement that we're seeking approval

of today.

What those exhibits show is that following more than a month-and-a-half of spirited meet and confers and exchanges on discovery and on the timeline and parameters for litigation of our estimation motion, we went from an opening offer from the (indiscernible) debtors for a reserve for a claim against the estates or more than \$2 billion to where we are today, a full and final resolution on all claims for a single \$175 million allowed general unsecured claim against GGC. And you can see that at Exhibit 1 at Bates page ending in 971.

There's two important points, Your Honor, of the course of these negotiations, all of which are in the evidentiary record as exhibits 1, 2, and 3. They refute some of the objectors' arguments.

First, while there were dramatic moves on orders of magnitude by the FTX side, the Debtors made very incremental and carefully-considered moves in these arm's length negotiations. As you'll see from Exhibit 1 at the Bates page ending in 972, the debtor's negotiations showed that their movements in total went from proposing a \$100 million reserve up to the final and ultimately successful offer of a \$175 million allowed claim.

Second, Your Honor, the course of these negotiations across the table affirmatively show that the

debtors carefully and separately considered the risks and value associated with a settlement construct that would have preserved affirmative claims against the (indiscernible) estate versus the one that is now before Your Honor that provides for global peace.

The first several settlement constructs between the parties had the former construct where they preserved estate claims against FTX for subsequent litigation in their court in Delaware. And you can see that in Exhibit 1 in the July 4th offer, which is at Page 971 at the middle of the page. Only after several weeks of further exchanges and further consideration by the special committee with the benefit of its advisors did discussions shift to discuss both a final allowed claim rather than a reserve and second, a resolution both for the FTX claims against Genesis estates and Genesis' affirmative or counterclaims against FTX. And you can see that at Exhibit 2 at Page 887 and Exhibit 2 at Page 886 in terms of the July 17th counterproposal from Genesis.

While obviously I think we heard repeatedly it would be privileged information that the debtors would be quite careless to disclose on how they got there, (indiscernible) given the parallel claims that are held by or may be asserted either by or against the Genesis estates. This record evidence alone demonstrates that the debtors and

the special committee understood, assessed, and acted in the exercise of their fiduciary duties and their business judgment in separately considering the claims the FTX debtors held in the estates and the FTX debtor's claims against the Genesis debtors.

The assertions that they made to the contrary,

Your Honor, that the affirmative claims against FTX are
highly valuable and not subject to any defenses is ipse
dixit. There is no evidence to support that argument.

There is also no evidence on what the distributional amounts
from the FTX debtors could or would have been even if those
claims could have been successful.

And, Your Honor, I would just ask you again to look at the spread where the parties negotiations moved. We started at \$100 million reserve offer. The FTX debtors started at \$2 billion. We ended pretty close to where we started at \$175 million.

I do want to briefly, Your Honor, address Exhibit 8, the presentation we gave to the FTX creditors' committee. I think it's not lost on Your Honor what the context of this was. This was an advocacy piece designed to induce and convince the FTX committee to stand down from its potential objection to our settlement. Of course in that context our focus was going to be not on making concessions or discussing the benefits of the settlement to the Genesis

estates, but rather to hammer home the strengths in our defenses to the FTX claims and the flaws in FTX's pursuit of those claims.

As Your Honor mentioned at our settlement conference on Friday, of course there is a natural tension between the litigation position that you have to take when you're actively at one another's throats and the positions you have to take to meet your burden under Rule 9019. And I would say that this is just one example of that and that of course in the context of discussions with our adversary, we had a particular focus.

Lastly, Your Honor, I just want to address -which you heard no evidence on today, unsurprisingly -- the
unsupported and frankly shocking suggestion from Gemini and
the Fair Deal Group that the settlement should be rejected
because it somehow represents an attempt to manipulate or
secure votes from the FTX debtors in favor of the plan.

THE COURT: So let me ask you about that. Am I -
I wanted to get your view about what that would mean. I

mean, wouldn't that mean that the committee here is

essentially going along with something that is not as good

as it could get to somehow grant the benefit to the parent

company?

MR. BAREFOOT: Yeah, I think it would, Your Honor, in breach of their fiduciary duties. I think it also

ignores the evidence that you do have before you. There is no requirement in -- and this was carefully considered. There is no requirement in the FTX settlement that they vote in favor of the plan, that they vote at all. And it's very clear that the allowed claims that they will have are freely transferrable. They could sell them to one of our -- they could sell them to Gemini, right? We have no understanding or guarantee about how those votes will be noted or if they will be noted.

The closest credible thing I think they said is that we wanted to rush to get this settlement done so that FTX would have a ballot to vote in the first place. But I think we all would have been quite shocked if we were still in the throes of estimation proceeding given the size of those asserted claims if FTX had not brought a Rule 3018 motion to obtain a ballot in any event.

So I think Your Honor can dismiss that at the outset. On the basis of a lack of any evidence. But what evidence there is in terms of the very terms of the settlement refute the idea that this is some sort of a vote manipulation gamut.

And unless Your Honor has any questions, I would just like to reserve possible time for a rebuttal. But otherwise, we would rest on our papers and the evidence you heard today.

23-10063-shl Doc 723 Filed 09/20/23 Entered 09/20/23 09:04:26 Main Document Pg 94 of 137 Page 94 1 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 2 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. BAREFOOT: 3 THE COURT: And I think it makes sense to hear from the Official Committee before hearing from the Ad Hoc 4 5 Group. 6 MR. SHORE: Thank you, Your Honor. Chris Shore 7 from White & Case on behalf of the Unsecured Creditors' Committee. I want to focus on one point, transparency, and 8 9 otherwise rest on our papers. 10 I raise the issue of transparency at the first 11 time I appeared in this court on this case. And as I noted 12 at the last hearing, there continue to be issues of trust 13 within the creditor body about things that are coming from 14 the debtors and what the debtor's agenda is. And the committee has been very focused on maintaining a level of 15 16 transparency. 17 But I think what you're hearing today from the Ad 18 Hoc Committee is frankly an irresponsible fueling of the 19 concerns about transparency that is not justified here, and 20 I want to address that. 21 You heard first with respect to the idea that 22 communications between the UCC and the debtors were being

withheld with the innuendo that there must be something there to hide, that the debtors and the committee are doing something that they don't want other people to see and

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that's why they're holding it up and making it sound ominous. And today the entire cross seems built around the idea that it's somehow inappropriate for the debtors to be withholding privileged information while seeking a settlement.

And the issue of transparency as we've seen throughout the case is that there is consequences to transparency. And we saw it obviously with respect to the holding of customer information. It is, as the U.S. Trustee was arguing, there is the need for transparency in the bankruptcy case as Your Honor pointed out. There is consequences to doing that. And that consequence was sufficient to justify the lack of transparency.

We heard it with Your Honor's ruling on the privileged information. There is obviously a desire to have information out there. But the consequence of requiring a committee to reveal its communications with the debtors is (indiscernible) of a process that needs to occur in the case, that is the exchange of information between a debtor and an official committee, to have a frank and open discussion about the risks and rewards of attacking a particular claim.

Here today with respect to the information that

Cleary provided (indiscernible) made it sound like one

expects in a regular way Chapter 11 case that there would be

a total disclosure of all information that a debtor received or a decisionmaker received in determining whether or not to agree to a settlement. And, quite frankly, that is an irresponsible fueling of the fires of the lack of trust that exists in this case. In every case claims are filed by creditors. In every case disputed claims are determined whether they can be ripe for settlement. In every case decisionmakers for the debtor receives legal advice. That's the nature of a claim. There are legal and factual aspects. Factual aspects are handled by the business side people, the legal aspects are handled by the professionals. And we want that process to be frank and open. All creditors want that. IF there are risks to a particular claim, the decisionmakers need to be advised about it. If there are rewards, the same thing. And so in every case, legal case, advise the decisionmakers, listen, how it is fair that in some cases with the claims of this size, the debtors decide to reveal their board deck without redaction. We've looked at the following claims, here's our advice.

Cynically speaking, those board decks tend to be highly damaged. And what you see is advice that's given to a board that is either so banal it makes no difference in the context of the case or it is so managed that there isn't a fair and frank and open discussion of risks and rewards of litigation.

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But in almost every case, there is legal advice that is provided, and it is withheld. And it has everything to do with what Your Honor pointed out, the what-if scenario.

what if we don't get the settlement approved? For example, if the advice is we have no legitimate defenses and we are dead to rights with the claimants so we'd better settle, if you don't get that settlement approved, that document and that advice exists there in all the litigation going forward. So there is -- there has to be a way to manage that interface of transparency and consequence in a way that allows the decisionmakers to receive a full and frank and open discussion of claims, just as the committee does that with its committee, without putting yourself at risk if in fact creditors come forward and are able to substantiate what they're doing.

And that's -- so what you heard today, just for the people who aren't involved in bankruptcy cases, is typically what you're going to get in a 9019, a decisionmaker coming on and saying here are the risks and rewards as we saw it. We got advice, we ran a process, and we're not disclosing the legal advice.

And what that does is it leaves it for counsel to argue the merits of the litigation. Counsel for the Ad Hoc Committee has papers and an opportunity to stand in front of

Your Honor and say here are the legal issues that are raised by the settlement, here's our opinion with respect to how those legal issues would play out. Sometimes someone comes forward and points out a defense that is an absolute bar to a claim. But the process of the legal advice is one that plays out in front of the court with the advocates, which, quite frankly, is a much better way of dealing with legal issues when counsel can address the Court rather than quizzing an interim CEO on his knowledge of the intricacies of preference laws and how those are handled in Chapter 11.

So if there is an issue with respect to the underlying legal merits of the claim, counsel for the Ad Hoc Committee or counsel for Gemini is free to stand up in front of the court and argue all the merits of the underlying litigation. But it is irresponsible to say that the decision made by the debtors here, which as I said is made in almost every case to withhold the legal advice is not a basis for people to be concerned about whether or not the debtors are moving appropriately here.

The committee has reviewed its -- satisfied its fiduciary duties by looking a the claims, looking at the risks and the rewards, and coming to the conclusion that a full-blown litigation of these claims is a far, far worse result than the settlement that's on the table.

So unless Your Honor has any questions,

(indiscernible).

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I don't want to jam the Ad Hoc Group. So if you want to take a beak for lunch and then come back. A short break, say 1:30. The one thing that I did need to comment on -- and Mr. Shore has given me a segue to do it -- is it would be irresponsible of me in this job to not comment on the transparency issue as well. And as folks are aware, I did issue an opinion allowing certain information to be sealed to protect important values and the safety and protection of folks who are creditors here. And there's somewhat of an irony that folks who are the benefit of that have complained loudly about secrecy here.

It has in my experience never ever been the case that someone has come in with a frank discussion about their breakdown of each of the claims and defenses, the likelihood of success. And perhaps a picture is worth a thousand words. It's because the people you're litigating against are over there. They're in the gallery. And they're very smart people. And so putting aside the even more obvious point that the FTX debtors and their professionals are not potted plants that are willing to go along with anything and everything that folks want to do in this case -- which I guess would come as no surprise to the professionals -- you're always walking a tightrope.

So I have no problems with people debating where to draw the line in the tightrope. But the notion that it isn't a tightrope is -- and that it's sort of per se improper is incorrect. It's irresponsible to share -- there is a point which sharing certain details is just flat-out irresponsible, incorrect. And it's frankly inconsistent with the rule. Right? So Rule 9019 requires these almost pejorative-sounding standard that the lowest point in the range of reasonableness. And you can ask yourself why that is. And it's partially for reasons like this. Because you can't have a mini trial on things or there's no point in settlement. And also having a mini trial if the case is not approved, different judges will see the merits of cases differently. I'll find certain people more persuasive as witnesses. And if you torpedo the settlement, then you've torpedoed the litigation. And you don't know how and who is going to end up with the short end of the stick on that. And it could be -- but I would submit to you everybody loses because you're really torpedoing the process. And if you don't permit settlements in bankruptcy, cases will fall under the weight of the cost of bankruptcy.

So I haven't made a decision on this particular 9019, but that's information that I had to and felt duty-bound to share with folks who are on the phone. This is not their first bankruptcy. No one should have to apologize for

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that. But I do want people to be aware of what some of the way things work in bankruptcy, which is not necessarily something you can figure out by your intuition alone.

So with that, I come to the Ad Hoc Group and ask you what you would like to do.

MR. SAZANT: Your Honor, I guess we'll come back at 1:30 and conclude argument then.

THE COURT: All right. I would imagine we should be able to finish it fairly promptly. And so I'll see you all then. Thank you very much.

(Recess)

THE COURT: all right. So we are here to finish up the argument on the 9019 motion. Before we do that, the meeting that I had at 12:30 was with other judges to talk about what judges are going to be doing in proceedings now that the COVID emergency has ended. And so I think I've been speaking to you folks, and I spoke about it. And I think judges are really going to I think be most concerned about evidentiary proceedings. But -- but if you read the rule carefully, the rule is concerned with what can be done or not done with the public in evidentiary proceedings. So what that leaves open is the ability to work with participants for what is permissible, sensible for participants.

So please think about that in this case, in other

cases you have. And don't be shy about talking to judges about what you think you might want to do and how you want to handle certain things. Again, I think the closer we are to evidentiary matters, that's where things get more complicated and can sometimes be, well, you can do this, but you raise all sorts of ancillary concerns.

So -- but for participants, there is an ability to try to again do things that are as efficient as possible in court. And so we're all working to try to do that as much as we can. So I just wanted to get that message out to all of you in all our cases. And please don't be shy about bringing those concerns to the court about how you want to handle hearings, how you want to handle cases. Just make sure to talk amongst yourselves first.

And we always count on the bar to (indiscernible).

No different. So that's why I didn't want to skip that

12:30 meeting because it's important that we all support and

are on the same page and can get the message out to all of

you people as soon as possible.

So with that said, I think we were getting ready to hear from the Ad Hoc Group.

MR. SAZANT: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you,
Your Honor. For the record, Jordan Sazant of Proskauer Rose
on behalf of the Ad Hoc Group.

The first thing I want to do right off the top is

dispel the notion that has been presented in this court earlier that we are seeking a broad waver of all privileged communications that the debtors have had or analysis --

THE COURT: Well, I've already ruled on that. So I think you can dispense with that. That's why I made the ruling that I did.

MR. SAZANT: I mean with respect to the analysis that underlies the 9019 motion today.

THE COURT: All right. Well, so then what are you seeking? Right? So the concern -- so what I have -- and there's a bit of a disconnect. Sometimes it happens in depositions where a word you use doesn't mean the same thing to the witness as to the counsel and there's a bit of talking past each other. It's always unfortunate.

Sometimes it happens. It doesn't mean there's anything nefarious. Sometimes people have a different way of viewing the world.

So in light of this, it seems pretty clear that he did not share, won't share with you or with me the -- his assessment which he sort of thinks of as a numerical calculation on individual claims and defenses. But it's pretty clear he's got a lot of stuff about process and the special committee and relying on counsel, which -- so I guess the question probably from the debtor as proponent of this they'll say, well, what's wrong with that, that they're

relying on counsel. After all, that's why they hired us, to make these very bankruptcy-specific assessments.

So what's your response to that?

MR. SAZANT: Yeah. Thank you, Your Honor. I think it's completely appropriate to converse with counsel and to rely on counsel. But I think that this issue really goes to, one, at the end of the day the debtors have a burden of proof that they have to meet and they have to make a determination as to what evidence they put forward and what privilege they will assert versus waive in putting that evidence forward to meet that burden. And we believe that the debtors have not met their burden today.

THE COURT: So what else do you want? Right? So what does that look like at the context of this case? Does it say, well, we don't like this witness, we think somebody should be from the special committee? Does it mean, well, we want -- what kind of level of granularity before you cross the Rubicon?

MR. SAZANT: Yeah, I think there's a few things.

I think Judge Glenn's decision in ResCap -- and that's at

491 B.R. 68-69, really distills this. And when he was done
analyzing this issue he said (indiscernible) having a burden
of showing the reasonableness of their process and also of
the result that they reached would want to expose their
deliberative process to full view, but they are not legally

required to do so. The debtors are the masters of the evidence that they will present, but they must accept the consequences of their tactful choice.

Here, the tactical decision to bar on privilege grounds discovery (indiscernible) and into the content of the board's deliberations will in turn preclude them from proving those deliberations at trial to defend their position that their decision was reasonable and made with care.

And I believe that that's directly on point with what's happened here. You know, we've heard from --

THE COURT: But normally when I get something like that, what I get isn't the that as the main objection. We don't know because they haven't told us. I usually get we've looked at this issue and the caselaw and the facts that we're aware of, and we see the world differently. And then it's sort of back to the debtors. I would say sort of you can almost think of it as a shifting burden, right? So their burden (indiscernible) the range of reasonableness. They present it, and then you get a chance to poke holes in it. And if you poke a specific hole in a specific thing, then they have to come back, and they do it or not.

What I'm sort of h earing is putting aside some of the more inflammatory things in one of the joinders about votes and things of that sort, which I think is highly

problematic as an argument for so many reasons, but thinking of it just getting down to brass tacks, the merits of things. So I don't see in your objection that kind of an argument as to this specific claim, this specific defense.

And so what am I supposed to do if all I have is essentially a transparency argument on the assessment?

MR. SAZANT: Well, respectfully, Your Honor, I
don't think it's just a transparency argument. I do believe
-- and I'm ready to go through with Your Honor our view on
the strengths and weaknesses of the various defenses both of
the claims against the Genesis debtors as well as the claims
the Genesis debtors have against the FTX estate.

And from what we've seen in the declaration, Mr.

Islim has said he is not involved in the negotiation of settlement agreement, he can't speak to any analysis of the probability of success of FTX's claims --

THE COURT: Well, I get that point. But again, I think you're right, live by the sword, dive by the sword.

And they have to make a choice what they want to share. And that does vary from case to case.

But he has said somewhat candidly. There are times people come in and say all sorts of stuff and then you poke at it and they go, oh, you know, I was talking to those people. And so he sort of skipped that part about, well, I'm going to put a nice face on this. He said I'm relying

Page 107 on my advisors. And I can tell you about the process and the various steps we went through and things of that sort. So I get that point. But again, I keep interrupting you and I'll stop in a second. But I'm not -before you get to the merits of your views on the claims, I'm just having trouble figuring out what it is process-wise is -- so if he got up and said we view this as more likely than not to succeed, that's less likely than not to succeed, this is 40 percent, is that what you're looking for? MR. SAZANT: Certainly that analysis would be helpful. And I think --THE COURT: But why would they share that with you? That's my point. With the FTX people witting over there. So, again, there are times when people say we've reached a point in a case that for whatever reason we're comfortable sharing that. But it is a perilous thing if that's what you're asking, if that's the only way to satisfy you. MR. SAZANT: I mean, I think the declaration speaks in general terms of we believe that we have defenses to these claims that speaks in general terms to we believe

that our claims against FTX have significant value, but there's no analysis of -- outside --

THE COURT: But then don't you need to bring -okay, so maybe we just have to get to your views of things.

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But is it -- do you have a problem with the fact that this witness is not in the special committee? Does that factor into your analysis in terms of things?

MR. SAZANT: Certainly I think having someone from the special committee who was actually involved in making the decision to enter into this settlement agreement would be helpful. But that's the Debtor's determination --

THE COURT: What if the special committee person said exactly the same thing?

MR. SAZANT: I think that the debtors still have a burden to meet, and I don't think that they've put enough evidence into the record (indiscernible).

THE COURT: All right. So with that, I will get out of your way and you can walk me through your more nittygritty analysis.

MR. SAZANT: Thank you. It's always more helpful for me to answer your questions anyways to make sure that you understand where I'm trying to meet you.

So as I've said, the issue for Your Honor is not complicated. The question is have the debtors satisfied their burden of proof to demonstrate that the proposed settlement meets the requirements of Rule 9019. And from our view, the answer here is not a close call. The witness in his declaration offered no more than boilerplate statements. And on cross-examination, we just heard that

Mr. Islim was not involved in the negotiation of the settlement agreement, can't speak to any analysis of the probability of success of the claims or defenses going either way or weigh their respective values. In fact, the debtors have offered no justification for the settlement beyond the large difference between the asserted amount of the claims and the final settlement amount and avoiding litigation. And those statements can apply to any settlement that is before Your Honor. So the debtors don't mention any analysis of the claims and defenses.

Mr. Islim today testified that the debtors analyzed various factors in reaching the settlement but then stated how did we analyze those factors? That I was no privy to.

He also said that they did not boil it down to numerical values to determine whether 175 was the right number --

THE COURT: I get your point on this. But -- and again, I was hoping you would give me some segue to the specific views on claims.

MR. SAZANT: Okay.

THE COURT: But before I do, I'm going to violate my promise to leave you alone. So you mentioned the large difference -- they only mentioned the large difference and the litigation cost. And I would add to that the delay.

And all of which I think are undisputed and self-evident and all of which in a case like this weigh fairly significantly in favor of determining this is within the lowest point in the range of reasonableness, right? So we're talking about five to eight percent of the value. You're talking about litigation with the debtors in one of the largest cases in the country that doesn't seem likely to wrap up any time soon given the other significant issues that are in that case. And the obvious litigation costs given the amount of lawyers involved.

So I think the debtors would say that plus what's said here gets them there. And my question for you is what else is needed to get there from your point of view.

MR. SAZANT: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. I think, one, that gets you to the idea that a settlement is favorable. But having to determine that 175 is the right number for that settlement or that is above the lowest point in the range of reasonableness, as an initial matter, you know, we've heard five percent, we've heard eight percent. I don't believe that that's the actual correct percentage or value that we should be applying to these claims because it doesn't account for the waiver of the affirmative claims that the debtors have --

THE COURT: Yeah, but you're then applying the -I understand the five and eight percent is taking things at

face value, right? So it's the amount of the claims asserted by the FTX and the amount of claims that the debtors have, putting this all in a hopper without making value judgments. Because your value judgements and the people close by you from FTX, their value judgements are going to be markedly different. MR. SAZANT: They will certainly be markedly different. But what I'm saying is the five percent and the 80 percent only account for the claims asserted by FTX against Genesis. They do not account for the claims asserted the other way. THE COURT: Fair. I misspoke. Yeah. MR. SAZANT: And that was the only (indiscernible), Your Honor. THE COURT: So what else am I supposed to take from the fact that the FTX judge has heard the settlement agreement and has approved it? Does that have any relevance here to me or no? MR. SAZANT: Sure. I mean, it's above the lowest point in the range of reasonableness for FTX. It doesn't necessarily mean that it is for Genesis. THE COURT: All right. So let's get to the nittygritty of your numbers if you have anything to share on that. MR. SAZANT: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you, Your

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Honor. So the claims against Genesis that are asserted. We have the Alameda loan repayments claim asserted in the amount of \$1.8 billion. These claims are subject to numerous (indiscernible) defenses, including settlement and payment defense under Section 546(e). But most notably, the vast majority of this claim relates to loans that came due in August and were paid in full on their maturity date and for which the collateral supporting that loan was returned. It's difficult for me to imagine anything more ordinary course than that. And so it's subject to the strong ordinary course defense.

The second claim that's asserted is the withdrawal claims asserted in the amount of \$1.6 billion. But as you've heard today, these are assertable against GGCI, not a debtor entity, not GGC. And I understand that FTX disputes that and believes that the events can be traced. But that is obviously subject to further litigation.

The third amount is the collateral claims

collectively asserted in the amount of about \$400 million,

approximately one-third of which occurred prior to the

preference period and so are non-recoverable. And the rest

of which is subject to multiple defenses, including the

ordinary course of business defense, Section 546(e)

protection again, and contemporaneous new value related to

either the extension of new loans during that time period

supported by such collateral or agreeing to forbear on immediately calling the existing loans that underly the collateral call. So that's on the one hand.

On the other hand, Genesis has claims against FTX and Alameda also broken down into three categories, but the majority of which are not subject to defense.

You have the customer claims, which are claims against FTX.com in the asserted amount of \$176 million for the amount of funds locked up on FTX's trading platform as a result of their bankruptcy filing and for which Genesis was listed as FTX's top unsecured creditor.

You have the outstanding loan claims which are claims against Alameda for approximately \$40 million plus interest that remains due and owing under the master loan agreement with GGC.

And then finally, the avoidance actions which are asserted in the amount of \$140 million which are potentially subject to similar defenses as the FTX claims against Genesis.

Now, Mr. Barefoot in his presentation earlier said that there's no evidence in the record supporting that these claims have value or what that value is. But from our perspective, that's really the point, isn't it? There's no evidence in the record at all of the merits of these claims or the defenses either way. And consequently, there's no

evidence in support of the settlement.

THE COURT: But so I don't mean to be pejorative, but this sounds like somebody -- this sounds, frankly, very client-driven. People who have very strong views about various claims and various things that they are convinced are true or not true. And as a bankruptcy judge, the minute you're talking about claims that genesis has against FTX, you have to be thinking about what recovery will be available in FTX for any claims, right? And what do we know about that at this point?

MR. SAZANT: At this point I believe it's too early to tell other than --

THE COURT: We know nothing. We know nothing.

Right? And as to the claims against Genesis -- well, the claims that genesis has, we know it's going to take a lot of money and a lot of time. But we have no idea what money is available for recovery.

And as to the claims against Genesis, I understand that there are issues. If there weren't issues, there wouldn't be a settlement. But we've identified -- you've identified a host of very specific legal issues that would have to be litigated on this side of the house that is claims against genesis. Lots of defenses, whether we're talking about ordinary course, whether you're talking about forbearance, whether you're talking about safe harbor. And

if the claims are filed as they're filed, no doubt the debtors, the committee, and creditors have very strong views about which ones are more meritorious than others. But I certainly as a judge would be I think on very poor ground to say, well, the FTX debtors counsel when they filed their claims, those are poorly considered and will be easily just sort of chewed away. It doesn't work that way.

So, again, there's a question about dotting Is and crossing Ts here in terms of exactly what evidence and level of specificity to share in terms of things. But I just -- I just have to dissuade the Ad Hoc Group of some of the -- some of the notions that they have about how this works.

The only way you figure out what these claims are worth is to litigate them against the folks sitting over there who are highly paid and highly professional counsel who are not a potted plant. And they're not going to go along with you just to make it easy.

And we also heard the other day in Voyager the amount of fees that were at stake in litigating that case. And so when you start comparing that with the settlement here, that gives us some serious numbers to think about.

So having heard your presentation, what I hear is an identification of the issues. But I don't hear a lot that allows me to second-guess the lowest point in the range of reasonableness on any of these things.

MR. SAZANT: And I think from our view all that's being offered in support of the settlement for the debtors to meet their burden of proof (indiscernible) the lowest point in the range of reasonableness is at best an identification of the issues. And that's not sufficient for Your Honor to make an independent determination that the Supreme Court --

THE COURT: Well, but I think I just said I have litigation costs, I have delay, and I have a large difference between the claims. And I have also to add to that list the amount that we have no idea what recovery might be available as creditors in FTX. So I don't think that's insignificant.

Now, again, if the settlement here was 50 percent, I think we're having a different conversation. And then I think given that percentage, I think the burden sort of goes up on a sliding scale the higher the recovery. I mean, that's -- everybody sort of understands that as a rule of the road.

But given what the numbers are here, again, I'm just sort of frustrated trying to understand what the Ad Hoc Group is trying to accomplish here and what is a -- do you think it would be appropriate for me to look at some of the privileged matters in camera for me to make an independent determination?

MR. SAZANT: I think from our view, you know, the analysis that we've seen -- one, I don't think that alone the discrepancy in the large amount of claim that was filed versus the ultimate settlement amount that was reached is (indiscernible).

THE COURT: I would agree. But it's not by itself. So would you be okay with me or would you urge me to conduct an in-camera review of various things that are attorney-client privilege in a way that I could review them and satisfy myself as to the lowest point in the range of reasonableness without -- first of all, I'm not sure it's appropriate at all. But I'm just using it as a thought exercise. Is that one way to check the box here?

MR. SAZANT: I think that is certainly one way to check the box. And if Your Honor is so inclined. But I don't know that I can say standing here that that would one way or the other -- you know, what it would provide because we don't -- haven't seen that --

THE COURT: No, I understand that. That's the nature of in-camera review. It means that a judge is getting to see things that a certain party is not, and it's only used in circumstances where that information there is a concern about sharing it on the record, on the public record.

MR. SAZANT: From our view, the claims that were

filed by FTX against the Genesis debtors were wildly overinflated and I don't think that's necessarily a matter of huge dispute.

THE COURT: Actually, I do -- it is a claim. It is subject to all the rules about filing in court where you're making the representation about what's owed. And so having represented government clients who filed claims, I never urged them to say, well, you know, it's wildly inflated, but that's fine, no one's going to care. That was not my attitude, and I have not seen counsel in cases behave that way.

MR. SAZANT: I understand. I'm not saying that (indiscernible). I think the claims that were filed only accounted for gross amounts that went out of the FTX estate and did not account for net of amounts that were returned to the FTX estate in exchange for the amounts. For example, the \$1.8 billion loan claim that was (indiscernible) went into in Augusta as a surety date also involved the return of over a billion dollars' worth of collateral. And now I understand that there are disputes as to how to value that collateral and how (indiscernible) are valued. And that's not an issue before Your Honor today. But to say that these claims were \$3.8 billion in our view was never in the realm of realistic.

And so when we and -- you know, in the lines on

what the debtors have done in analyzing these claims took a look at the net value, that exchange between the two parties. We believe that the realm of a possible claim against the Genesis estates was somewhere in the range of \$150 to \$200 million. Now, 175 falls right within that range. But that doesn't account for the waiver of the affirmative claims against the FTX estates.

THE COURT: I will say that nothing you've told me allows me to reach the conclusion that this -- that what's really at issue is \$150 million. You've identified issues. You've identified buckets. And I understand you have positions. But I haven't -- I just can't get there. I understand that's your position. But if what you're asking me to do is evaluate the settlement and say it's not within the lowest point in the range of reasonableness because the real value of the claims is \$150 million, I have not been presented anything that allows me to reach that conclusion.

MR. SAZANT: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have been presented with my clients think the real value of the claim is \$150 million.

MR. SAZANT: And I agree that you have not been presented with sufficient information to make that determination. I also believe you have not been presented with sufficient information to determine that 175 is (indiscernible) reasonable range.

MR. SAZANT: So just to briefly touch on the standards for approving a settlement. Of course (indiscernible) eight-factor test to determine whether as settlement is within the range of reasonableness. And I'm not going to rattle through each of them, as Your Honor is well aware of the standard. But applying the factors to the evidence in the record in our view shows the deficiencies in the debtor's case in support of the settlement. To briefly touch on a few of these factors with the probability of success in litigation, of course any litigation outcome is uncertain. But the debtors have offered no analysis of the strength and weaknesses associated with the claims and defenses.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Counsel?

Of course Your Honor does not need to conduct a mini-trial of the claims and defenses to determine the merits of the settlement, but you at least have to be advised of what they are and the facts underlying them to make that determination.

Second, the proportion of objecting creditors. As you know, the ad hoc group represents \$2.4 billion in claims against GGC, including the majorities in each of the USD and crypto creditor classes. Along with Gemini's opposition, the majority of creditors oppose the proposed settlement.

And finally, the debtors (indiscernible)

judgement. And while the debtor obviously supports the settlement, if it cannot support the settlement with a factual basis that it is willing to put on the record, I don't see how this Court can find that the debtor's judgement is informed. The court must know what facts make up the debtor's informed judgement in order to rule in their favor.

And I will leave it at that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Any other party that wishes to be heard on the Debtor's motion seeking approval under Rule 9019?

Any response by Debtors?

MR. BAREFOOT: Very, very briefly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BAREFOOT: Your Honor, just five very discrete points. To the point that we heard for the first time that they think that a fair amount of the settlement would have been somewhere between \$150 to \$200 million. There is no briefing, no evidence in the record as to how they arrived at those numbers or what factors differed from the factors that the debtors considered. And I suspect that's for the very reason that we didn't want to disclose our legal analysis and the probabilities of success that we ascribe to claims that are being litigated not only with FTX, but with a number of other parties. They recognize that that would

be detrimental.

Second, to the extent they continue to harp on the ordinary course defense, they never mention, they ignore and don't address the arguments that FTX had asserted that to the extent they were a fraud or a Ponzi scheme, the ordinary course defense would be unavailable entirely.

Third, Your Honor, they continue to say that the \$1.8 billion should only be asserted against GGCI. Again, have no response or analysis that would suggest that the prospect of GGCI being sued as a subsequent transferee was a very real prospect or that there would be significant collateral impacts on GGC as the largest creditor at GGCI if that claim were brought.

And just finally, Your Honor, to the extent that they suggest in passing that they would have liked to speak to someone from the special committee, there was never any effort to serve a notice of deposition or to depose them, all of whom of course are located in this district and could have been produced and is within the debtor's control.

And I believe unless Your Honor has any more questions, we amply satisfy our 9019 burden.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

Anything else from any other party before the Court

considers this matter closed? All right.

I will tell you now that I am going to hold off on

ruling because I want to dot some Is and cross some Ts to account for the arguments and evidence today. But I will tell you that I -- two impressions. One is that this -- that the actual objection that's been made. And there's been more than one objection, and it's (indiscernible) that no one wanted to stand up and take ownership of the vote creation argument which I think is perilously close to the rules of advocacy and what's permitted because it doesn't make any sense and it's a serious accusation to make because it's accusing folks of violating their fiduciary duty.

So putting that aside, I am not -- I am not particularly persuaded by what I'm hearing from the Ad Hoc Group, which strikes me as a desire to want to litigate these issues to the death, but without a whole lot more or even the same level of analysis that's existed going into the settlement. I think there's a whole host of problems with it, whether we're talking about it is relevant not by itself, but with all the other factors, the amount of the settlement in terms of the percentage versus the whole claim, the litigation costs are highly relevant. The delay is highly relevant. The uncertainty in recovery dealing with any claims against FTX, the uncertainty in the defenses identified, which to the extent that they have been identified by the Ad Hoc Group have been responded to by the debtors.

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What I haven't figured out is if there's additional Is to be dotted and Ts to be crossed in terms of presenting me with some additional thought. I recognize this witness is being very candid in terms of what he did and what he didn't do. And he did what one would expect him to do in a circumstance where you have to analyze the viability of claims filed in the bankruptcy court, he relied upon professionals.

I am not sure though of the real merits of starting to do the counting exercise of each claim and each defense. That begins to look an awful lot like a minitrial, which is what Rule 9019 is not supposed to be.

And so that's where I am. I'm trying to figure out if there's anything additional, as you may have discerned from my question, whether it makes a difference whether somebody who is on the special committee who is actually making the decisions, whether that helps to push things over the finish line.

But again, I haven't seen anything from the Ad Hoc Group that raises alarm bells to me. It's a hard-fought settlement. It's pretty clear that all the parties, both in this bankruptcy and in the other bankruptcy, realize that amongst all the difficult challenges of their cases, that taking on a full litigation of all these issues was not in anyone's interest. That's not a surprising proposition, nor

do the numbers that are appearing offend me in any way, shape, or form. And again, I don't know that the Ad Hoc Group has identified something for me for which the Debtors have had no response and for which raises significant substantive question that I feel like I need to get to the bottom of.

So what I would do though is go back through some of the exhibits. I know that some of the minutes that are cited as exhibits are heavily redacted. So I will ask the debtors whether they think it would be efficient or appropriate for me to look at anything in camera. I am trying to do this in an efficient way, mindful of the costs — one of the reasons for settling this matter is the cost involved. And we've had an evidentiary hearing. We have a lot of lawyers here today. And we're all mindful of the fees and costs. But you have to do what you have to do. So that's the reason I threw it out.

It may be that, like some idea that judges have on the bench, it sounds good but it's a terrible idea, in which case you all can straighten me out that it's -- and I will not take any offense at all. You can take it as more sort of a spit balling idea, much like my questions about whether somebody from the special committee would make a difference.

So that's where I am, and I'm happy to hear from the debtors if they have nay thoughts about additional steps

Page 126 1 that might be appropriate or helpful that you can think of. 2 And if you want a few minutes to think about it, I'm happy to do that as well. 3 MR. BAREFOOT: Could you give us just a moment, 5 Your Honor? 6 THE COURT: Yeah, that's fine. Do you want me to 7 leave the bench, give you about five? 8 MR. BAREFOOT: Literally about one minute. 9 THE COURT: Okay, that's fine. 10 MR. BAREFOOT: Hi, Your Honor. Luke Barefoot from 11 Cleary Gottlieb from the debtors. 12 In terms of the idea of having a member of the 13 special committee testify, we are -- our view at this stage 14 is that's not likely to be particularly helpful to Your 15 Honor because I believe that (indiscernible) the same 16 privilege issues and concerns and instructions from us would 17 be given. 18 THE COURT: Right. 19 MR. BAREFOOT: Given the -- not only the 20 disclosure to FTX, but given the parallel engagement of 21 other issues. 22 THE COURT: Right. MR. BAREFOOT: We will, with Your Honor's 23 24 permission, just take under advisement whether we can submit 25 these exhibits that, as you mentioned, were heavily redacted

or any other materials that the special committee considered for Your Honor's in camera review. And we can submit those promptly.

THE COURT: All right. Well, what I would say is let me know in the next couple of days what you intend to do. I am mindful that I am not the last word on things.

And so the idea is to have an appropriate, fulsome record so that there's not an appeal just based on lack of clarity or lack of information. That just doesn't serve anybody's purposes. But where that line is to be drawn is another question.

So think about it. Maybe if you can let me know in the next day or two. But I understand it to be an analysis of litigation risks that is of the kind that's privileged.

And so again, I realize that the idea sounds very simple, but in execution it may be considerably more complicated.

All right. And if you let me know in the next two days now to think about what you want to do and you can just maybe put a letter on the docket. And that way everybody has it. And if there is something to submit that's under seal, then you'll just follow whatever appropriate procedures.

MR. BAREFOOT: Very good, Your Honor. We will do

Pg 128 of 137 Page 128 1 Oh, understanding, Your Honor, that if we submit these 2 in camera, that would not be a waiver of --THE COURT: No. I think that would have to be the 3 case. You're right. And I would consider it akin to when 4 5 there's a debate about what's privileged and what's not privileged, submitting things in-camera. And so if we need 7 to get there for the first thing on for today, if you had to 8 submit some of the 77 documents, that wouldn't have been a 9 waiver of privilege on there, either. MR. BAREFOOT: Understood. Just wanted to 10 11 confirm. 12 THE COURT: all right. And again, I don't know the law on this in the context of Rule 9019. So I am --13 14 it's an idea. So again, I have not sort of thought this all 15 the way through. So you have a bunch of smart people in 16 this room who will think about it. And if it's an 17 inappropriate or problematic idea, you'll let me know. MR. BAREFOOT: Will do, Your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. And I see Mr. Zipes 20 chiming in. 21 Mr. Zipes? 22 MR. ZIPES: Greg Zipes with the U.S. Trustee's 23 Office. And, Your Honor, my intention would not be to get

in the way of any settlement. But again, this is an issue

that my office may have had a concern about. We would

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obviously (indiscernible) the parties disagree, and I'm not saying whether we're going to weigh in or not. But we would get it before (indiscernible). So we would just ask to be involved with that to the extent necessary.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ZIPES: I would say the 9019 should generally be supported by the record that everybody can see and that - and I think everybody agrees with that generally.

THE COURT: Yeah. No, I think that's right. And if you have any thoughts about how to walk the line that we were talking about. I mean, there are significant claims here, in the billions of dollars that have been filed.

There's a significant settlement. It's crucial to the case. There's a potential for extended litigation if the claims go forward. There's also a potential for extended litigation on the settlement issue for a variety of reasons.

And again, I think that's why I'm trying to share my view that I hadn't heard anything in the objection that gives me pause on the substance of the settlement. But as to having sort of an ideal record in which to make the findings under rule 9019, that's really where I'm at.

Again, just an idea. You all let me know if it is not suitable or fitting for the case.

All right.

MR. BAREFOOT: Your Honor, we will discuss the

issue before submitting the letter you suggested.

Stakeholders. But I'm trying to grapple candidly with the idea that say, well, we don't have enough information,

Judge, you don't have enough information. And again, the process that has been described to me is the process that one would think should occur, an iterative feedback loop between the folks making decisions, special counsel, the witness, and the professionals. And so sometimes that's not quite the case in terms of all the people needing to be consulted who were consulted. So I'm not disturbed by any of the process that I've seen. And so I also haven't been presented with anything specifically on any of the particular claims or defenses that gives me pause that somehow someone has missed the boat.

So what I'm left with then is a question about how robust it is in the scale of one to ten vis-a-vis the 9019 standard. And I tend to be more cautious than not where I think there's a potential for additional collateral litigation that's in nobody's interest. And so -- and I'm trying to avoid that. So if it's done, it's done.

All right. With that, I realize that we should talk about dates. I think there was a request made to chambers to talk about the disclosure statement hearing and timing. So if the right people are here to have that

Page 131 1 conversation, great. If they are not, then I can get out of the way and let Ms. Ebanks do that. But I figured since we're all here. 3 MR. BAREFOOT: Well, Your Honor, I think part of 4 5 the question was whether we wanted to cancel the September 26th hearing. But that is now set down for the lift stay 7 motion filed by Three Arrows Capital. It was an order 8 entered on short notice setting that as that hearing. We 9 would very much like to keep that hearing date for that. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And I think I granted that, but 11 I think I granted it by the time -- from the filing to the 12 September 26th, it actually isn't shortened notice. So --13 MR. BAREFOOT: By one day. 14 THE COURT: Oh, it is by one day? I'm sorry. All 15 right. But I thought it wasn't implicating any sort of 16 concerns about due process. 17 MR. BAREFOOT: No, no. We supported the shortened 18 notice. 19 THE COURT: Okay. So that's fine. I'm happy to 20 leave that on. And then I guess the other dates -- so 21 you're moving the disclosure statement hearing. And I think 22 we already have one date in October. And this would be a 23 new date, is that right? MR. BAREFOOT: Correct. I believe it's October 24

6th is the date that we were given that was available.

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Page 132 1 THE COURT: Okay, October 6th. And I think --2 what's the other date we have in October? Later in the 3 month. MR. BAREFOOT: October 24th I believe. 4 5 THE COURT: 24th. All right. 6 MR. BAREFOOT: Yes. Because October 24th will 7 also be the status conference on the Three Arrows Capital 8 claims objection. 9 THE COURT: Oh, right, right. 10 MR. BAREFOOT: Because it will coincide with the 11 conclusion of fact discovery. 12 THE COURT: All right. Hold on one second. All 13 right. So if my courtroom deputy thought we had time, then I would have deferred to her wisdom because she is much 14 15 better at this than I am. So that's fine. 16 The only thing I would say is to just try to keep 17 things on the calendar that we use one or either of those 18 dates. We used the existing dates we have as omnibus 19 hearings as opposed to sort of picking up other dates 20 somewhere. 21 I certainly understand the dynamic that leads to 22 needing to adjourn things. And I don't want to stand in the 23 way of that. The problem I have in terms of managing a calendar is you can have a date and then you cross it off 24 25 the calendar just before it happens.

1 So one way to do that is if there are things that 2 are a bit more quantumly uncertain (indiscernible) problem, 3 we can -- if you can let me know that, we could pick a 4 Monday or a Friday or a less likely to have regular 5 customers schedule so we can work our way through that. But 6 I'm happy to give you the 6th. So we would have the 26th 7 for the lift stay on three arrows, we would have the 6th for a disclosure statement, and we would have the 24th, among 8 9 other things, the status on Three Arrows. 10 MR. BAREFOOT: Perfect, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. Did you work out with Ms. 12 Ebanks the time on the 6th? 13 MR. BAREFOOT: I don't know that we did work out a 14 time for the 6th. The time of day. 15 THE COURT: That's all right. 16 MR. BAREFOOT: I'm not sure Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: That's fine. It is what it is. All 18 right. All right. Thank you for that. I just wanted to 19 make sure I had things nailed down while you were all here. 20 And so I see Mr. Zipes. 21 MR. ZIPES: Could I just -- while we're here --22 and it's bene a long day I know. Just two more matters. 23 One is that we're going to see the amended disclosure 24 statement when it's ready and (indiscernible). And also I 25 did want to raise to Your Honor the idea of (indiscernible)

in this case that's played out in different ways. And one of the way that's played out is the 2019 statements that are being filed are filed with redacted information. And I don't know how to bring this up exactly. But I think it is relevant. There is some overlap among the committees that are filing. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but they are the obvious -- if there were these redactions. So I'm just flagging that as an issue. I think it's something to --

THE COURT: So am I right in saying that your office is raising this just to try to figure out an appropriate way to get that kind of information about the overlap interest of the public domain without violating anybody's appropriate confidence?

MR. ZIPES: Right. The Court has ruled on that, obviously. So we're respecting that. But we're also making note of that.

THE COURT: I think that's fair and that's relevant. So I would certainly encourage -- it's an issue that's come up in this case in terms of being identified from the point of view of certain functions being relevant. So I would ask the folks who are involved and implicated by that concern to have a conversation and try to figure out what should be on the public docket. And I am available to chat about it as the need arises. So I thank you for bringing it up.

Page 135 1 CLERK: October 6th the time is 10:00 a.m. 2 THE COURT: Okay. October 6th is 10:00 a.m. I'm 3 being told. All right. So last note is that the debtors will let me know what if anything else they want to do. And 4 5 then I will promptly make a decision once we sort through 6 that, recognizing that this is an important event in the 7 life of the case. So it's -- it will be dealt with 8 promptly. So let me know as soon as you can, and I will 9 then, whether it's a written decision or it's a bench 10 ruling, I don't quite know. But it will be done promptly. 11 All right. With that, anything else from the 12 Debtors? 13 MR. BAREFOOT: No, Your Honor. That concludes our 14 agenda. And thank you very much. 15 THE COURT: All right. Anything else from the 16 Committee? 17 MR. SHORE: No, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. Anything else from the Ad 19 Hoc Group? 20 MR. SAZANT: Nothing further, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 22 a good afternoon. 23 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded) 24 25

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Page 137 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Sonya M. deslarski Hyd 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Veritext Legal Solutions 20 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 23 24 25 Date: September 19, 2023